

THE

Awards Number

# QUILL

A MAGAZINE FOR JOURNALISTS

"Over My Dead Body!"



June, 1955

FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE TO JOURNALISM

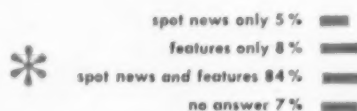
This cartoon by Calvin Alley of the Memphis Commercial Appeal won a Sigma Delta Chi award. For other journalistic honors see pages 11 to 26.

50 Cents



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## What makes a newspaper great?

One mark of journalistic excellence is the kind of creative editing and reporting which prompts other editors from coast to coast to say of a story or feature, "I want that in my paper."

The newspaper features and stories represented above, originally written for the Minneapolis Star and Tribune, have in recent months been purchased and published by more than 70 leading newspapers throughout the nation.

**CARROLL BINDER**, famed foreign affairs expert and editorial editor of the Minneapolis Tribune, had articles on his around-the-world trip published in the *Chicago Daily News*,

the *Louisville Courier-Journal* and many other top newspapers.

**VICTOR COHN**, nationally known science writer of the Minneapolis Tribune, was featured in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, *Detroit News*, *Portland Oregonian*, *Winnipeg Free Press* and 24 other newspapers.

**JAY EDGERTON**, Upper Midwest historian and editorial writer of the Minneapolis Star, authored the *Lewis and Clark* comic strip which also runs in the *Kansas City Star*, *Des Moines Register* and other papers.

**WILL JONES**, entertainment columnist for the Minneapolis Tribune, wrote a series of stories which also appeared in the *Boston Globe*, and

the *New York World-Telegram* among other newspapers.

**CARL ROWAN**, prize-winning Minneapolis Tribune reporter, wrote a series on his four-month tour of India which also were printed by the *Detroit Free Press*, *Baltimore Sun*, *Milwaukee Journal*, *Pittsburgh Press* and 27 other newspapers.

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EVENING MORNING & SUNDAY

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JOHN COWLES, President

# THE QUILL

A Magazine for Journalists

Founded 1912

Vol. XLIII

No. 6

## Investigating With Honors

**W**HEN THE QUILL published a Chicago number last year, the key article was captioned: "News-men Investigate Everything in Chicago." Crusading journalism has long been a notable trait of the lusty, hard-hitting newspapers of America's second city. It still is. But an awards number, like this one, shows how widespread this spirit is in the American press.

A high proportion of the nation's annual honors went to newsrooms, big and little, for investigative reporting. This was also true of broadcasters and magazines. Sometimes the very nature of a journalistic medium, other than a newspaper, gives it a special advantage.

There is the long look that a magazine can take at national and international and often local affairs that outgrow their locality. The television coverage of the senatorial hearing of the ruckus between Senator McCarthy and the Department of the Army comes immediately to mind. It won Sigma Delta Chi public service awards for the ABC and Dumont networks.

Many will say that televising of 186 hours of wrangling, now bitter and now funny, sometimes witty and sometimes stupid, was not investigative. Some will say it was not even reporting.

The second case will be based on the fact that it was merely a literal transmission of an occurrence, visually and vocally. This point of view reveals, I fear, lack of appreciation of what journalistic communication is.

I would also venture the opinion that in their peculiar way televising of the hearings was also investigative, despite the fact that they were flashed directly to the public unedited. They afford a record that of itself investigated both the advantages of the democratic process and some of its unescapable idiocies.

**T**HE range and quality of more conventional investigative reporting that won awards listed in this number is impressive. It reveals that American journalists are unstinting in time and energy to run down wrongdoers and protect the unjustly accused. Above all, they are striving to make government serve the people.

Government, or its misuse by individuals, was investigated at all levels. The award winners ranged from big newspapers that could put teams and even platoons of reportorial scouts and writing sharpshooters in the field to individuals, working on small newspapers amid endless other chores.

In San Francisco a pair of *Call Bulletin* reporters won a Sigma Delta Chi award for digging into abuses of the federal housing program. Their copy echoed across the

country. The whole resources of the Columbus (Ga.) *Ledger* were at times deployed toward cleaning up neighboring Phenix City, Ala. This municipal stench finally made national magazines. But the *Ledger* had been at it for years before its efforts finally brought results and a Pulitzer prize.

In one small Texas city, a hard-working managing editor dug into misuses of a veterans' land purchase plan that ran into millions of dollars across a great state. In another Texas town, a woman reporter, at personal risk, exposed the tyrannical rule of a neighboring county. Both deserved their Pulitzer prizes.

In Washington, newspapermen defended individuals caught in a machinery of government in search of a degree of security that may be sought at too great cost to fundamental liberties. One case attracted immediate attention because the man dismissed by the Department of Agriculture had a distinguished record in helping bring democracy to Japan. The other, a civilian Navy employe, was the rank-and-file victim who too often lacks a champion.

A Washington correspondent for the Cowles newspapers won his second Sigma Delta Chi medallion for his "unusual diligence, ingenuity and persistence" in the first case. A Washington *Daily News* reporter fairly earned both a Pulitzer prize and the Heywood Brown Award of the American Newspaper Guild for righting the great wrong in the second.

**P**RACTICALLY all of these award winners not only exposed wrong but directly or indirectly pointed the way toward righting it. I wish that those who like to sneer that today's press has no real influence could read the citations that have gathered in the editors' files. (Most of them reached those files by way of Russell Lane of the Chicago Bureau of the *Associated Press*, whose aid was invaluable in this unique tabulation of awards.)

I sometimes wonder how much the sneerers know about the history of the journalist's fight for the right to know. The very notion of today's investigative reporter would have felled the rulers of an earlier century with apoplexy before they could have ordered the fellow dragged off to the thumbscrew.

And who first gave the press that right to audit government? Nobody, really. The lowly journalist pre-empted it in the name of his fellows who lacked a press. The people were quick to safeguard this champion, by formal or unwritten law, once it was established. I wish I could be surer that long enjoyment of a free press has not dulled their appreciation of its need.

CARL R. KESLER

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## REUVEN FRANK

winner of a 1954 Sigma Delta Chi Award for  
"distinguished service in the field of television newswriting"



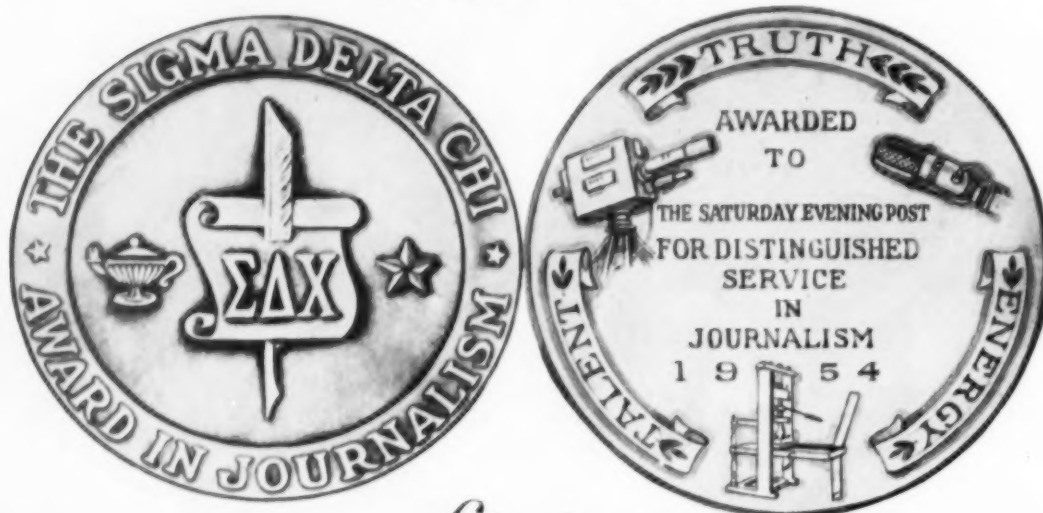
The journalistic excellence honored by this award  
now characterizes Mr. Frank's work as producer of "Background,"  
NBC's television program of news-in-depth.



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 "PUBLIC SERVICE IN MAGAZINE JOURNALISM"  
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*Citation*

"... In a series of three articles, The Saturday Evening Post did an outstanding service to the public in presentation and discussion of the Negro racial question. With dignified candidness, The Saturday Evening Post, in two of the articles by Negroes, offered proof that progress is being made in this racial problem. The third article, which discussed Chief Justice Warren and the school segregation decision, undoubtedly must have had great effect in strengthening public opinion that the United States Supreme Court still is a bulwark of our Democracy and a place where justice lives."

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# Covering Executive Branch of Federal Government Presents Some Problems

*Interim report of Sigma Delta Chi Committee on Advancement of Freedom of Information includes several case histories submitted by Washington correspondents.*

ON January 14, William G. Ludwick, chief of the Department of Agriculture foreign service, while being interviewed in connection with the Wolf Ladejinsky security case, was asked if government business is not public business.

"It is not and you know it," he replied to the press.

On February 5, a representative of the Tampa *Tribune* interviewed Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson, then in Tampa, on Ludwick's statement. He said:

"We give the public information, but there are times when it is not to the public benefit to make certain announcements concerning governmental functions."

This philosophy, that government officials have the right to give out or withhold information of government as they see fit, appears to prevail in Washington today.

Stewart Alsop, the syndicated columnist, put his finger squarely on this prevailing philosophy when he said in a speech, while receiving the Lauterbach Award:

"The American government these days is rather frequently cast in the role of the Daddy of us all, telling us that Daddy knows best and not to ask questions. And Daddy's warning is often implied or explicit—'or Daddy spansks.'"

On January 7, John C. O'Brien, Washington correspondent for the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, in a speech to the Catholic Laymen's Club of Washington, said:

"The failure of newspapers to give all the government news lies with government officials who seem to regard the public business as strictly their own business."

King Features Columnist George Dixon calls this an "invisible news barrier," and he hints strongly that the responsibility for it stems from the White House.

I cite the above to show at the outset the great difficulty of making a survey to ascertain whether there has been abuse of President Eisenhower's Executive Order 10-501, issued November 6, 1953, which gives the heads of seventeen federal agencies the

right to classify and restrict facts of government for security purposes.

The Eisenhower order cited "the need for the citizens of this democracy to know what their government is doing," and it was issued presumably in answer to protests from the press that President Truman's Executive Order 10-290, issued September 25, 1951, was widely abused.

Yet, after fifteen months trial of the Eisenhower order, there appears confusion even among the Washington press as to whether it has aided

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**This interim report by the Sigma Delta Chi Advancement of Freedom of Information Committee was presented to the Executive Council of the professional journalistic fraternity in Washington, D. C., on April 20 by its chairman, V. M. Newton Jr., managing editor, Tampa (Fla.) Tribune.**

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the citizens "to know what their government is doing."

Paul R. Leach, Knight Newspaper Washington Bureau chief, wrote:

"I believe the present administration is much more open than the previous two were on giving information. Getting at the right person to talk in civilian departments is sometimes a problem, but actual classifying of non-military, non-atomic stuff by civilian departments is not as widespread as some writers would have you believe."

On the other hand, W. L. Beale Jr., chief of the *Associated Press* Washington Bureau, wrote:

"We have found news somewhat harder to dig out under the present administration. But this stems primarily, I believe, from the fact that most policy making officials still are relatively new to the Washington scene. They took more literally instructions from Jim Hagerty [James C. Hagerty, Presidential press aide] and others to hold off on the big stories until they were ready for formal announcement."

Syndicated Columnist Dixon wrote:

"The trouble is that Washington correspondents themselves don't seem to be in agreement on the subject. Some even go so far as to say the trouble is we are given too much news. Others say that we are given too little. Others say that we are given a sufficient amount of news but that it's too carefully edited and censored."

PERHAPS the greatest obstacle to such a survey is the military attitude of the White House, if you could call it that. On April 7, Walter Kerr, of the New York *Herald Tribune's* Washington bureau, wrote:

"The President is deeply concerned over what he regards as an excessive flow of military information from this country to the Soviet Union."

"He thinks the United States is telling the Russians too much. He thinks the Russians are profiting from it."

"This is the explanation for the strict directives issued at the Pentagon last week by Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson."

On April 8, Washington reporters questioned Presidential Press Aide Jim Hagerty on this story and he said:

"The President never has believed in censorship of legitimate news. At his press conference and in his executive order he has expressed that belief and has translated it into action."

"However, he has also always believed there is no reason to make available to the enemy technical military secrets which by their issuance could do nothing but hurt the interests of the United States."

"To that extent, and only to that extent, would we ask that that sort of information be withheld from general circulation."

"He does not believe that in other instances security or security regulations should be used by any branch of the government to cover up the publication of legitimate news."

Asked to cite some specific examples of technical military secrets which may have been disclosed to

an enemy, Hagerty refused on the grounds that to be specific might be of further help to an enemy.

**B**UT there are other difficulties in trying to pin-point the abuse of the Eisenhower order down to case history. Nat S. Finney of the Buffalo *Evening News* Washington Bureau, wrote:

"I have never felt that the complaint mechanism set up by President Eisenhower when he modified the Truman order was really workable. To make a complaint, a reporter must admit having penetrated the classification system, and I know I would hesitate to make such an admission. Under the amended Atomic Energy Act, to make a complaint might be tantamount to admitting a violation of law, and anyway there is a risk of involvement that isn't inviting."

Con Eklund, of the Milwaukee *Journal's* Washington Bureau, sums up our problem with this statement:

"It is pretty hard to look through a closed door. There are very flagrant abuses but it might be as long as ten years before somebody discovers by roundabout ways what has been suppressed."

Bureau Chief Beale of the AP supports this statement with this:

"Only by access to secret files could we form an independent judgment as to whether legitimate news is being withheld. It is entirely possible that some future date may disclose misapplications of the Presidential directive of which we now are ignorant."

In the controversy over General MacArthur's wartime views about bringing Russia into the war against Japan, the *Associated Press* reported on April 7:

"The Army, after gathering together the foot-thick stack of correspondence, suddenly decided that it should be classified 'confidential.' The material has been unclassified since January 1 when a White House grant of authority to classify such documents expired. Twenty-four hours after the Army stamped the documents 'confidential,' it abruptly erased the stampings and passed the material over to the Defense Department to rule whether any or all of it should be made available to newsmen."

"With this instance in mind, a reporter inquired yesterday approximately how many originally secret documents now were in the files without classification stamps as the result of the January 1 expiration of authority granted the Army. A

spokesman said there were 'many thousands.'"

On January 26, President Eisenhower replaced Bernard Shanley with Gerald Morgan as the so-called "referee" of his Executive Order on security news. We cannot refrain from pointing this up as the perfect example of the Washington press' routine habit of passing along governmental handouts to the people.

The news services reported that Morgan had taken over Shanley's



**V. M. "Red" Newton, hard-hitting managing editor of the Tampa (Fla.) Tribune, is now in his third year as Freedom of Information chairman.**

duties in the White House, but they failed to alert both press and people that, in the future, Morgan was the man to whom to take your appeals on the suppression of news.

On March 2, the chairman of this committee wrote Morgan and asked him, for the record, for a list of cases and the White House decisions on appeals from the press against news suppression. On April 9, he received a letter from Morgan dated April 6, which said:

"In response to your letter concerning the operation of Executive Order 10501 and requesting a list of complaints received by Mr. Shanley or myself from the press pursuant to section 16 thereof, I wish to advise that since the effective date of the order, we have received only two complaints alleging that defense classifications were being improperly applied. One of these protests was 'for the record' and alleged that it was improper to use the classification 'confidential—modified handling authorized' by the Department of Defense for confidential information

disseminated in connection with certain combat or combat-related operations. Upon review, it was determined that such classification is essential and authorized by the provisions of section 14 of the Order.

"The second protest transmitted the complaint of a government defense contractor who objected, among other things, to the security requirements and classification of information connected with the performance of the contract. Inquiry of the agency concerned indicated that to a large extent the complaint stemmed from misunderstanding, financial difficulties and failure to follow established procedures. The matter is essentially one of contractual rights and obligations which I am advised the agency is attempting to resolve.

"Three complaints were received by Mr. Shanley from members of the press about information and material withheld by various departments or agencies of the government for reasons other than the requirements of national defense. One concerned a refusal of the Veterans Administration to release the names of patients in the Veterans Hospital at Indianapolis, Ind. Another called to our attention the refusal of the Public Housing Administration in 1952 to release the names and salaries of its employees. Review of the latter situation indicated that the 1952 decision was erroneous. The error was immediately corrected, and the names and salaries of the employees were made available for inspection.

**T**HE roster of patients at the VA Hospital was not released because the administrator of veterans affairs, upon advice of doctors and after consideration of all factors involved, concluded that such action would be detrimental to the welfare of the patients and contrary to long established Congressional policy. At our request, the administrator reconsidered twice his previous decision and concluded that, in the best interest of the veterans, this information should not be released.

"You are familiar, of course, with the background and disposition of the inquiry made by you. [This request involved refusal of the Federal Civil Service Commission to make public lists of Congressional pensions and its action was upheld by the White House.]

"To my knowledge, these were the only complaints received by this office from the press regarding the operation of Executive Order 10-501 or requesting information withheld for



other reasons. In this connection, however, it should be noted that inquiries and requests are received from many sources other than the press. In addition, it should be noted that inquiries regarding information other than that relating to national security are directed to many offices and not necessarily confined to this office. Nevertheless, it is apparent from the small number of protests received that the innumerable daily requests for information received by the various departments and agencies of the government are being complied with or resolved in a satisfactory manner."

**I**N the face of this statement from the White House, James B. "Scotty" Reston, chief of the New York Times Bureau at Washington, wrote:

"A case in point concerns the new appointments to the President's White House staff, Joe Dodge and Nelson Rockefeller. We could not get any help from the White House on these appointments, though there was no security angle involved, and only after we published that the President was going to appoint them against their recommendation that we not do so, was it finally confirmed. More important, these two men are now operating in the field of psychological warfare and they have carried these fields of policy under the direct cloak of secrecy at the White House. They refuse to talk to any reporters or to discuss their jobs. This whole question of the so-called 'arms' of the President is worth attention.

"The justification they gave for secrecy is that they have no independent status but are merely in a confidential relationship with the President. This argument is made by Strauss [Lewis L.] in his capacity as Atomic Energy Adviser to the President. It is constantly made by the Bureau of the Budget. But you will note that when the President was originally charged with having pulled a boner in the Dixon-Yates deal he tossed the ball directly to Strauss and to the Bureau of Budget, saying in effect that he was merely following their advice and, therefore, we should go and see them about it. Thus, it seems to me, they cannot continue to hide under White House secrecy."

Clark Mollenhoff, of the Washington Bureau of the Des Moines Register and Tribune and Minneapolis Star and Tribune, wrote:

"I have felt the Eisenhower administration made a real effort in its first months to cut the secrecy in government. However, there have been a number of things in recent months

that are steps in the other direction. When President Eisenhower wrote a letter to Defense Secretary Wilson during the Army-McCarthy hearings it was applauded as a slap at Senator McCarthy. I fear that too few saw that the slap at McCarthy in this case opened the door for greater secrecy.

"The letter spoke in general terms of certain things in the executive department being 'confidential,' and outside of the scope of Congressional committees. It was applied to mean that the Army-McCarthy committee



**James B. "Scotty" Reston, famed New York Timesman, protests claims to immunity from press conferences of some of the presidential appointees.**

could not force Army Counsel John Adams to tell of conversations with Sherman Adams, Deputy Attorney General William Rogers and others at the Justice Department. This was a conversation on the subject of what to do about McCarthy. National security was not involved.

"Neither did this involve the sacred relationship between the President and members of his cabinet or members of the joint chiefs of staff. This was an extension of the 'confidential' area. Everyone had recognized that Congressional committees could not subpoena the President, and that when cabinet officers testified they could not be forced to reveal the details of conversations with the President. They would state what general subject they discussed, and what conclusion they reached. That was all.

"In the MacArthur hearings, General Bradley related that he had discussions with President Truman on the MacArthur firing but could not

be forced to tell the conversation. He told the conclusions.

"When President Eisenhower's letter to Defense Secretary Wilson was used to bar conversations between an assistant to the President and persons of a subcabinet rank it opened the way for much defiance of Congressional committees. Under this theory, it would have been impossible to get former Assistant Attorney General T. LaMar Caudle to tell of his conversations with Attorney General Tom Clark or Attorney General Howard McGrath. It would have been impossible to get testimony of conversations between Treasury Secretary Snyder and the top aides in the Bureau of Internal Revenue. It would have been impossible to get much of the testimony of conversations between high officials of the Harding administration that made it possible to expose the Teapot Dome Scandals.

"This is a principle that we should keep in mind as this letter from President Eisenhower to Defense Secretary Wilson is brought up as a precedent for 'confidential' relationships in the executive department.

"Little good is served by secrecy. Nearly all of the corruption that has flourished had done so in secret decisions. Congressional committees have been the best weapons of the newspapers in penetrating the secrecy, and in bringing the crimes to light. Without Congressional committees we would be powerless to penetrate the maze of big government as it exists today.

"The excesses of a few Congressional committees, and the desire to slap down one Congressional committee chairman should not blind us to the damage the Eisenhower letter can do if it is not watched carefully. The letter itself says nothing, but it spreads a wide umbrella of 'confidential' relationships that will be handy for any official who fears the truth may embarrass him.

"This Eisenhower letter is already plaguing the McClellan subcommittee in investigations of corruption."

**O**N February 28, Dixon wrote:

"President's order to his cabinet officials to be extremely guarded in their press releases has produced results—and if you persist in asking what kind of results, candor forces me to reply: 'Frequently ridiculous.'

"The head man and some of his franking minions are so security conscious they won't issue a statement that February comes after January without clearing it with the White House. The result is that the press

'information' staffs in most of the departments are about as spontaneously informative as the secret-leaking desk at the Soviet Embassy."

Along the same line, Reston wrote: "I hope you will look at the spirit of the President's order in addition merely to the wording. For example, Herbert Hoover Jr. is now the Acting Secretary of State. He has been in that capacity since last August. He has never had a news conference on his own since that time. He has told friends that he insisted when he took the job that he not be put in the position of having to answer reporters' questions which might force him to compare his foreign policy views with those of his father. Naturally, one understands this, but he is insisting on an immunity from questioning in the second most important foreign policy job in town, though none of his predecessors had it, and not even the President has such a privilege."

**M**ARTIN Hayden of the Detroit News' Washington Bureau, wrote:

"I don't know what you can do about officials who just 'won't talk' other than to hit them back whenever you can. Secretary of Commerce Weeks is probably the worst offender and Oveta Culp Hobby [Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare] the next. I recall one case where I learned of an exchange of official letters between Weeks and Senator Wiley of Wisconsin; in the first one Weeks said he didn't know whether the St. Lawrence Seaway was good or bad because the situation had not been studied enough; and, in answer Wiley listed all the studies Weeks' own department had made and asked the Secretary very bluntly whether he could read his own documents and whether he was, or was not, a part of an Administration that was backing the waterway. When I finally got hold of Weeks' office, they denied there were any such letters. Then we got them, and printed them, along with Weeks' denial that they existed."

President Eisenhower's Executive Order eliminated the classification "restricted" from President Truman's Executive Order but retained the classifications "confidential," "secret" and "top secret."

This should have released a mass of information, particularly from the Defense Department, to the people, but it didn't work out this way. On June 1, 1954, a Department of Defense Directive created a new classification "for official use only" and it set forth the purpose "to assure the proper custody, preservation and use

of official information which requires protection in the public interest, but which is within the purview of Executive Order No. 10501."

On January 4, 1955, The New York Times reported that the Army's "Field Manual of Operation" carried the "for official use only" classification stamped on every page, even though this publication contained a thinly disguised attack on the Air Force and the Navy in the matter of air power, and was used publicly.

Another New York Times clipping revealed that the Department of State also had adopted the extra classification "for official use only."

Anthony Leveiro, who covers the Department of Defense for the Times,



**Richard L. Wilson of the Cowles Newspapers cites such inconsistencies in freedom of information as that of the armed services on overseas bases.**

supplied clips and wrote this commentary:

"But the 'restricted' category, applicable only to security information, is like a Magna Charta compared to the blanket effect of 'For Official Use Only.' One of the clips shows that this cover-all was applied to the State Department's daily digest of American press opinion."

**T**HE Alsop brothers [Stewart and Joseph], whose recent piece in the *Saturday Evening Post* pointed out that if any reporter dug too deeply into defense or foreign policy affairs in Washington he was certain to undergo threats from government, wrote:

"It is a very serious matter indeed, and not just for reporters but for every one, when the American government actively seeks to stop the flow of significant information to the American public. And that is what is

happening today, on the specious pretext of 'maintaining security.'

"Security classification' is of course the main device employed to this end. Classification has now been extended to the point, as a cynic remarked, where the only unclassified paper in the Pentagon is to be found in restrooms. Everything is classified on one excuse or another. More and more, the habit is spreading of using security classification to screen facts in no way secret but politically inconvenient to disclose. But in the main, this indiscriminate classification is just automatic official behaviorism—a habit that feeds upon itself."

The greatest information problem in federal government today concerns atomic energy and the hydrogen bomb and in the years to come it may develop into the American scandal of all times. It is safe indeed to say that the Russian Communists, operating behind the American cloak of governmental secrecy, know more about American atomic secrets than do the American people.

The Alsop brothers wrote in the *Saturday Evening Post* as follows:


"The facts about the H-bomb that are really needed to insure a realistic and informed public opinion, are precisely the facts about the H-bomb that the enemy knows already. Our government has sought to hide the bomb's real power, the extent and effects of its noxious fall-out of radioactive particles, and the degree to which it may create an enduring radiological hazard in the air we breathe. Thus our government has hidden from our people essential information that is wholly familiar to the masters of the Kremlin, who also have their H-bomb."

On publication of the Alsops' piece in the *Post*, Chairman Strauss of the Atomic Energy Commission hurriedly issued a news release on the fall-out. Scotty Reston commented on this as follows:

"Admiral Strauss' announcement about the 'fall-out' effects of the atomic bomb is one good case in point. Here's information that, first of all, was delayed for many, many months, though the Russians know all about it, and, secondly, was put out in an incomplete form when it was finally released. There is a great deal more to be told about the effects of atomic fall-out, and the scientists frankly tell our people in the agency that there is no secrecy involved in it, but we can't pry it loose."

The secrecy wrapped around the Atomic Energy Commission is so com-

(Turn to page 28)



## Awards Section

This dramatic photograph of the explosion of a jet Sea Dart is one of a series for which Leslie Dodds of the San Diego (Calif.) Union and Evening Tribune won Sigma Delta Chi's award for the year's best news pictures.

### *For distinguished service* Sigma Delta Chi Honors Year's Best in American Journalism

**D**ISTINGUISHED service in American journalism during 1954 has won the bronze medalion of Sigma Delta Chi for thirteen individuals, a newspaper, a magazine and three national networks. The awards, made for the twenty-third year by the professional journalistic fraternity, were in fourteen categories.

An individual newspaperman and a network won honors for the second consecutive year. An impressive record was set when a member of the Washington bureau of the Cowles Newspapers—Des Moines Register & Tribune and Minneapolis Star & Tribune—was cited for the best reporting from the national capital for the third time running.

Carl T. Rowan of the Minneapolis Tribune, who last year won the award for general reporting, this year was chosen for foreign correspondence.

The Columbia Broadcasting System was again cited for public service in radio journalism. Clark R. Mollenhoff of the Cowles Washington Bureau won the honor he took two years ago and which Richard L. Wilson of the same bureau won last year.

**T**WO newspapermen and two journalism teachers collaborated in general reporting and in research. Dual awards were made for radio and television reporting, to Richard A. Chapman of KWOS, Jefferson City, Mo., and Spencer Allen, WGN and WGN-TV, Chicago. The American Broadcasting Company and Dumont Television Network also received dual medallions for public service in television journalism.

An investigation of fraud under the Federal Housing Authority brought the general reporting award to two

San Francisco Call Bulletin reporters, Richard V. Hyer and William P. Walsh. Their stories led to White House action in the investigation.

The reporters were cited by the judges for "perception and enterprise that uphold and enhance the finest traditions of journalism." It was pointed out that "their investigations of the FHA frauds, affecting homeowners all over the nation, were conducted in the face of official discouragement, evasion and cover-up."

A native of Illinois, Dick Hyer attended the University of Illinois and worked on a Chicago suburban newspaper before going to San Francisco. Since 1927 he has reported for the old Bulletin, the News, Examiner and Chronicle before joining the Call Bulletin staff.

The 52-year-old newspaperman won





**News Picture and General Reporting**—From the left, Leslie Dodds, San Diego Union and Evening Tribune, and Richard Hyer and William P. Walsh, San Francisco Call Bulletin, co-winners of the general reporting award.

a Headliner Award in 1949 for work in the Mickey Cohen exposé.

Walsh is 36. A San Franciscan who attended several colleges and worked at jobs ranging from clerk to oil refinery laborer before he decided to become a newspaperman, he won a toe hold as a copy boy on the San Francisco Chronicle in late 1941, then enlisted in the Air Force.

Bill returned as a *Call Bulletin* reporter with a first lieutenant's rank and a Distinguished Flying Cross after thirty-five combat missions in the European theater. His FHA fraud reporting also brought him the McQuade Award of the San Francisco Association of Catholic Newsmen.

Robert H. Estabrook was awarded a bronze medallion for a series of editorials in the *Washington Post* and

*Times-Herald*. These dealt with such parallel subjects as the conflict between the Administration and Senator McCarthy, the Oppenheimer security case and the State Department dismissal of John Paton Davies.

Estabrook, editor of the *Post's* editorial page at 36, is a native of Ohio who was graduated with top honors from Northwestern University. He was city editor of the *Emmett County Graphic*, Harbor Springs, Mich., and reporter and editorial writer for the *Cedar Rapids (Iowa) Gazette* before going to Washington.

He has been chairman of the National Conference of Editorial Writers which he helped found in 1947.

**C**LARK Mollenhoff received his second Washington correspondence

award for coverage of the Agriculture Department's dismissal of Wolf Lad ejinsky, Russian-born farm expert. Mollenhoff was praised by the judges for his "unusual diligence, ingenuity and persistence."

The citation said: "Overcoming obstacles that might have thwarted a less zealous newsman, he penetrated a bureaucratic curtain of evasiveness to pin down responsibility for official actions which verged on violation of basic American concepts."

Now 33, Mollenhoff is a law graduate of Drake University in his native Iowa who worked for the *Des Moines Register* as an undergraduate. Following his graduation in 1944, he was commissioned an ensign and served on an attack transport. After the war he covered local and state govern-



**Magazine Reporting, Washington and Foreign Correspondence**—Marshall MacDuffie, Collier's; Clark Mollenhoff, Des Moines Register & Tribune and Minneapolis Star & Tribune, and Carl Rowan of the Minneapolis Tribune.





**Research About Journalism and Radio and Television Reporting—Edwin Emery, University of Minnesota, and Henry Ladd Smith, University of Washington, research co-winners, and Spencer Allen, WGN and WGN-TV, Chicago.**

ment until he went to Washington in 1950, after a Nieman Fellowship.

The award for foreign correspondence went to Carl T. Rowan this year for a series of articles, "This Is India." Last year he won the reporting medallion for his series on "Jim Crow" schools in the South where he was born and reared, a Negro.

The series on India told his experiences in a land which he described as "a battleground in the ideological struggle between the Communists and the free world." In his writing, the judges found "fact finding, initiative, clarity and organization no newspaper reader can ignore and no journalist can fail to recognize as a model of inspired craftsmanship."

Rowan, now 29, left his Tennessee home to become one of the first Negroes to win a Navy commission in World War II. He later was graduated from Oberlin College. He won a master's degree in journalism at the University of Minnesota in 1948 and joined the *Tribune*.

Rowan gained national attention in 1951 for a series of articles, "How Far from Slavery?" which formed the basis of a book, "South of Freedom."

When the jet Sea Dart exploded in the air, Leslie Dodds of the San Diego *Union and Evening Tribune* was there to photograph the spectacular accident and win the Sigma Delta Chi news picture award. "Forced to act with great speed and under unusual difficulties," the judges commented, "he made pictures that recorded dramatic moments of swift tragedy."

Dodds was born in Michigan and spent most of his 35 years in that state before going west in 1948. He saw action in three theaters with the Navy in

World War II and followed this with photographic training under the Veterans Administration. He worked for the Saginaw (Mich.) *News* and the Glendale (Calif.) *News-Press* before joining the San Diego staff.

Calvin Lane Alley of the *Memphis Commercial Appeal* was adjudged the editorial cartoon winner for his drawing, "Over My Dead Body!" shown on the cover of this *QUILL*.

Alley, now 38, is the son of J. P. Alley, Memphis cartoonist and creator of the Negro philosopher panel, "Ham-bone." He attended Memphis State College, studied art in Chicago and did his first cartooning for the *Kansas City Journal*. He worked for the *Nashville Banner* before returning to fill his father's place on the *Commercial Appeal*.

**T**HE award for public service in newspaper journalism was given to the *Cleveland Plain Dealer* for an exposé of labor racketeering in the trucking industry. The investigation was called "courageous and exhaustive" and extended beyond local areas to bring about substantial results.

Marshall MacDuffie, a former government servant abroad as well as practicing attorney, won the award for magazine reporting for a series of articles, "Russia Uncensored" written for *Collier's*. The series was based on a 10,000 mile, sixty-five day tour into the remote corners of the Soviet Union. The trip also resulted in his recent book, "The Red Carpet, 10,000 Miles Through Russia on a Visa from Krushchev."

A New Yorker who was educated at Yale and the Yale Law School, MacDuffie is now 46. He entered gov-

ernment service in 1941 and in the next five years was chief of the Board of Economic Warfare in the Middle East, director of the European branch of the Foreign Economic Administration and chief of the UNRRA mission to the Ukraine.

The *Saturday Evening Post* was cited for public service in magazine journalism for a series of three articles on the Negro racial question. The judges pointed out that two of the articles, by Negroes, offered proof, with dignified candor, that progress is being made. The third article, which discussed Chief Justice Warren and the school segregation decision, was praised for "strengthening public opinion that the court still is a bulwark of democracy."

One of the dual awards for radio

**Radio and TV Reporting—Richard A. Chapman, KWOS, Jefferson City, Mo.**





**Television Newswriting—Reuven Frank, National Broadcasting Co.**

and television reporting went to Richard A. Chapman, for coverage of an outbreak in the Missouri penitentiary at Jefferson City. The first newsman on the scene, he kept his own audience informed of the night's rioting and shared his coverage with other stations.

The 25-year-old Chapman first gained attention for his spot reporting of the University of Missouri "panty raid" for ABC in 1952. Following his graduation from the university's school of journalism and reporting in Texas, he returned to Jefferson City in 1953 to set up a news bureau for KWOS.

The other radio-television reporting winner, Spencer Allen, was cited for television coverage of a weekend flood in Chicago, caused by continuous rain. The judges reported:

"The expeditious, accurate and complete coverage over an area 60 to 70 miles in radius was a stupendous task, exceptionally well-organized and carried out. The ingenuity, perseverance and organization involved is an exemplary example of how television may serve the public."

Allen, who is news director for WGN and WGN-TV, Chicago *Tribune* stations, is an Illinoisan who attended the University of Missouri school of journalism and did his first radio work in St. Louis in 1935. He joined WGN in 1938 and served four years with the Army Signal Corps as director of the Armed Forces Radio operation in the South Pacific. He returned with a major's rank.

Reuven Frank was judged best in television newswriting for his tense, *National Broadcasting Company* script, "The Road to Spandau," a

story of the imprisoned Nazi leaders. "The drabness of their life in prison," the judges said, "contrasted with the splendor of their brief careers as aides to Hitler . . . can well be a warning to ambitious Fuehrers of the future."

Frank is a graduate of Columbia University's Graduate School of Journalism who reported for the Newark (N. J.) *Evening News* before joining the NBC news staff. He was news editor of the Camel News Caravan for nearly four years and is now managing editor of "Background," NBC news production.

CBS repeated its previous award for public service in radio journalism for its presentation of "Babies, C.O.D.," an exposure of the black market in infants. It was acclaimed



**Editorial Writing—Robert H. Estabrook of the Washington Post.**

as a powerful public service broadcast that tackled a problem in a courageous manner. Commenting on the months of research and on-the-spot hidden microphone techniques, the judges declared: other mediums "couldn't have done the job this well."

ABC and Dumont each received the journalistic fraternity's public service in television journalism medallions for their coverage of the Senate subcommittee inquiry into conflicting charges by Army officials and Senator McCarthy. The citation said:

"The two networks brought the proceedings to the public by a means no other medium could match. Presenting an estimated 186 hours of on-the-spot visual reporting . . . the networks displayed the highest public spirited motives by cancelling other programs. The award exemplifies the right of the public to observe Congress in action and the dedication

of the networks to that ideal."

Edwin Emery, professor of journalism at the University of Minnesota, and Henry Ladd Smith, director of the University of Washington school of communications, were cited for research for their book, "The Press and America." It was praised for its original research. The judges felt that the book will "contribute to the increasing professional stature of the press by the manner in which it presents the development of journalism as one of the major social institutions of our culture."

Emery took A.B. and Ph.D. degrees in history at the University of California and taught both journalism and history there before joining the Minnesota faculty in 1945. His "History of the American Newspaper Publishers Association" won the 1949 Sigma Delta Chi research award.

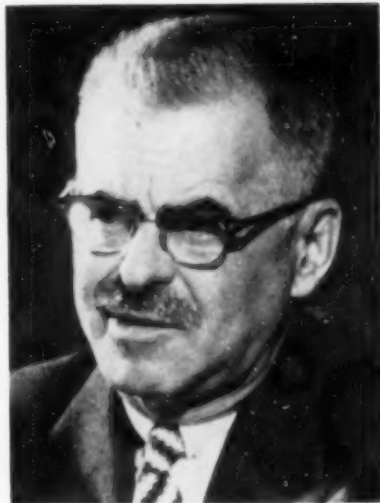
He was on the Pacific war news desk of the *United Press* and was San Francisco Bureau manager in 1945. He has reported for the San Francisco *Examiner*, been managing editor of the *California Monthly* magazine and written editorials for the St. Paul *Pioneer Press* and *Dispatch*.

Smith taught journalism at the Universities of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Kansas before becoming head of the Washington school this year. He is a graduate of Yale University who received an M.A. in journalism and a Ph.D. in history at Wisconsin. He reported for the *Cleveland Plain Dealer* from 1930 to 1935 and has been on the staffs of other dailies.

His books include "Airways—The History of the Airlines" and "Airways Abroad—The Story of American World Air Routes."



**Editorial Cartooning—Calvin Alley, Memphis Commercial Appeal.**



Pulitzer Prize winners for international reporting, editorial writing and cartooning were (from the left) Harrison Salisbury, *New York Times*; Royce Howes, *Detroit Free Press*; Daniel R. Fitzpatrick, *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*.

## Eight Pulitzer Awards in Journalism

**S**EVEN individual newspapermen and a newspaper won the thirty-eighth series of Pulitzer Prize awards in journalism, announced early in May for work done in 1954. The individuals received \$1,000 each and the newspaper the gold medal.

The awards were notable for the fact that staff members of two small Texas dailies took both awards for local reporting. One is given for work on deadline and the other for local reporting in which edition time is not a factor.

The winner of the Pulitzer Prize for national reporting was Anthony Lewis of the *Washington (D. C.) Daily News*. His investigation and stories on the firing and rehiring of a Navy Department employe wrongly accused as a security risk, also won him the Heywood Broun award of \$500. (See page 19.)

The gold medal for disinterested and meritorious public service went to the *Columbus (Ga.) Ledger and Sunday Ledger-Enquirer* for its news coverage and editorial criticism of corruption in neighboring Phenix City, Ala. The *Ledger* won the National Headliners Club public service award for the same coverage.

The *Ledger's* early, vigorous and fearless attack on conditions in Phenix City was credited with playing a leading part in destroying a racket-ridden government. Phenix City came into national attention when the anti-vice crusading attorney general-nominate of Alabama was mur-

dered. *Ledger* reporters were beaten up and the newspaper made the target of a special bill in the Alabama *Ledger* before the final downfall of the Phenix City regime.

The other six individual winners included the two Texans, Mrs. Caro Brown, reporter for the *Alice Daily Echo*, and Roland K. Towery, managing editor of the *Cuero Record*. Mrs. Brown entered journalism as a proofreader, inherited a society column and moved into general reporting in 1952. Towery is a World War II veteran who spent three years as a Japanese prisoner after the fall of

Corregidor and entered newspaper work while waiting to return to college and complete work in soil chemistry.

Mrs. Brown was cited for her stories, under deadline pressure, exposing corruption and terrorism in neighboring Duval County which was ruled for years by a few. She was praised by the attorney general of Texas for the courage she had exhibited in the face of physical threats to herself and her young daughter.

**T**OWERY made the initial exposure of a scandal in connection with a \$100 million fund set up to enable Texas war veterans to buy land. Promoters managed to take advantage of veterans and of the plan to turn land over at enormous profit. Texas is expected to file suit for recovery of millions following indictments in the wake of Towery's stories.

The Pulitzer Prize for reporting of international affairs went to Harrison E. Salisbury, *New York Times* correspondent in Russia for six years, for a series of articles, "Russia Reviewed," written on his return to the United States. The series was cited as a valuable contribution to knowledge of what is going on behind the Iron Curtain.

Salisbury is a graduate of the University of Minnesota who first reported for the *Minneapolis Journal*. He later covered Chicago for the *United Press*, moved on to Washington and was wartime *UP* manager in London and later *UP* foreign news editor



The winning photographer was John L. Gaunt Jr. of the *Los Angeles Times*.



until he joined the *Times* staff in 1949.

Royce Howes, associate editor of the *Detroit Free Press*, won the prize for editorial writing for an analysis of an unauthorized strike which idled 45,000 automobile workers. The editorial was cited for making "a notable contribution to public understanding of the whole problem of the responsibilities and relationships of labor and management. . . ."

Howes edited a Detroit industrial publication in the 1920s and joined the *Free Press* staff in 1927, twice serving as city editor. He reached the rank of lieutenant colonel in World War II in which he was officer-in-charge of Army News Service.

The Pulitzer prize for editorial cartooning was awarded for the second time to Daniel R. Fitzpatrick, famed crusading cartoonist of the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*. He first won the honor in 1926. His 1955 prize was made for a cartoon showing Uncle Sam's uncertainty over whether to wade into a morass labeled "French Mistakes in Indochina." The problem was still there when the award was made nearly a year after the cartoon appeared.

Mr. Fitzpatrick was born in Wisconsin and joined the *Post-Dispatch* in 1913, after an apprenticeship on



Two Texans won the local reporting prizes. They are Roland K. Towery, managing editor of the *Cuero Record*, and Mrs. Caro Brown, *Alice Daily Echo*.

the *Chicago Daily News*. He has drawn more than 12,000 cartoons in his well-known style for the *St. Louis* newspaper.

A photograph of anguished parents on a California beach after their small son had drowned in the surf won the award for photography for John L. Gaunt Jr. of the *Los Angeles Times*. The tragedy happened near

his home. He heard a child had been swept into the sea. He grabbed a camera, rushed to the beach and made four fast shots on the assumption that the couple were the parents.

Gaunt attended the University of Southern California and worked as a student for the *South Bay Daily Breeze* at Redondo, Calif. He joined the *Times* staff in 1950.

## THE COMMERCIAL APPEAL IS HONORED BY SIGMA DELTA CHI'S CITATION TO ITS EDITORIAL CARTOONIST . . .

### Calvin Alley

CITATION: "For distinguished service in the field of Editorial Cartoons, the Sigma Delta Chi award is made for 1954 to Calvin Alley, staff cartoonist of The Memphis Commercial Appeal. Calvin Alley's cartoon, published July 6, 1954, under the caption, 'Over My Dead Body!', was independently selected by unanimous vote of the judges. Mr. Alley's cartoon reflects imagination, originality, and human interest with a singleness of purpose that is unmistakable."



## THE COMMERCIAL APPEAL



# Pauline Frederick, John Daly and WJAR-TV Win Peabody News Awards

**T**HE George Foster Peabody Awards, the most diversified, and rated by many television and radio men the top prestige honors in their field, singled out three recipients in the realm of active news-handling this year for meritorious public service.

John Charles Daly of ABC, "a competent and discerning journalist," drew the radio-television news accolade for excellence of his five-nights-per-week TV presentation of current happenings. Pauline Frederick, NBC's United Nations specialist, for "consistently fair appraisal of the news," was cited as star radio contributor to international understanding. The prompt hurricane coverage by WJAR-TV, Providence, R. I., was picked for regional public service by a television station.

Winners were announced by Dean John E. Drewry of the University of Georgia's Henry W. Grady School of Journalism which, with the Peabody advisory board, administers the awards. Presentations were made at a meeting of the Radio and Television Executives Society of New York.

Some of the other Peabody presentations were allied to the news field by selection for educational and feature value. The CBS program, "Adventure," received the television education award for "lucid and intelligent blending of science and showmanship" by Moderator Charles Collingwood and Producer Perry Wolff. Special awards in the television education line named "Omnibus" and "The Search," both properties of CBS.

"Man's Right to Knowledge," aired jointly by CBS and Columbia University, which was credited by Peabody judges with stimulating "a crusade for free inquiry and free expression," was named radio education winner.

Radio local public service of KGAK, Gallup, N. Mex., was exemplified in the station's series, "The Navajo Hour," which fostered "new processes of education, interest in civic and tribal affairs, and development of fresh two-way markets."

The National Association of Manufacturers' program, "Industry on Parade," through some 900 sequences carried on 200 stations, won the televi-

sion national public service honor for its "constant and effective reminder that the story of American industry is the story of the American people."

John Daly's medal and scroll were, the judges said, chiefly a recognition that he is "primarily a reporter—and a good one." His participation in some of the more difficult panel programs of television were considered evidence of an all-around ability.

Dean Drewry said that Daly's versatility as a radio and television personality has not diluted his basic talent as a competent and discerning journalist. He was praised for resourceful planning, imaginative presentation, and discriminating editorial selection.

Daly's use of on-the-spot pictures and his daily editorial "combine to utilize television's great potential," his citation said, adding:

"Mr. Daly does not avoid controversial issues, but he is never dogmatic. His distinctive contribution to television reporting and news commentary have established such high standards of quality and public acceptance as to win for Mr. Daly a select position at the summit of his profession."

**M**ISS Frederick, who according to the NBC public relations department is not to be confused with the onetime Hollywood film star of the same name, rates a personality billing on her own as the catalyst of "Pauline Frederick at the UN."

"Her distinguished services in interpreting the United Nations and its agencies," reads her Peabody scroll, "not only indicate her concern for world peace but reflect credit on the NBC network for its recognition of Miss Frederick's integrity and skill."

The other high recognition for a news job—that of the WJAR-TV hurricane coverage—is a "well done" for many newsmen and technicians working under extremely difficult conditions.

The hurricane emergency was recognized by all radio and television stations of the hard-hit New England area as an outstanding public service



John Daly's televising of the news for ABC won the Peabody Award plug, he's "a reporter—and a good one."



Calm, thoughtful Pauline Frederick gets name billing in her NBC interpretation of the United Nations.

opportunity. It was the Providence station's all-out effort to record the disaster, and its prompt and wide-focused pictorial report of conditions which impressed the Peabody Award judges.

Twenty camera teams covered the devastation from Cape Cod to Westerly, and from the stricken shore to Providence itself. Their films were shown at hourly intervals.

The citation says this comprehensive presentation through five consecutive days "told the courageous and costly history and have led to constructive precautions for such emergencies in the future. To the reporter teams and the station executives great credit is due."



## *For Distinguished Service in Journalism*

### CITATION

*For distinguished service in the field of Public Service in Newspaper Journalism, the Sigma Delta Chi award for 1954 is made to the Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

*The Cleveland Plain Dealer is cited for initiating and conducting a courageous and exhaustive expose of labor racketeering abuses in the trucking industry which extended beyond area and state-wide significance and brought about substantial correction. The editorial direction of this campaign and the skill of the covering reports are cited for exceptional excellence.*

The Cleveland Plain Dealer is deeply appreciative of the 1954 Sigma Delta Chi Award for Public Service in Newspaper Journalism, and justly proud of the three members of the staff who won the award for this newspaper. We pledge continued vigilance and efforts to render the kind of service that has won approval and confidence of our readers for the past 114 years.



JAMES W. COLLINS  
City Editor



ANTHONY J. DISANTIS  
Labor Reporter



TODD SIMON  
Reporter

## CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER

*Cleveland's Home Newspaper*

# Broun Prize Is Awarded For Rescue

**Anthony Lewis' series on the plight of Abraham Chasanow nets \$500 and a citation.**

**N**O one who does news work in Washington these days is unaware that government of the people is a ponderous development incapable of serving any single individual ideally.

Occasionally, its mammoth, lurching movements for the people entangle some one unfortunate person capriciously and cruelly fling him overboard.

A 40,000-ton warship will stop and heave to for a man overboard, except in times of peril from storms or enemy. The vastly heavier United States government has done it in a figurative sense, but the instances in recent tension-keyed years of cold war have been rare.

Last year, however, a man flung overboard by the Navy Department was picked up, somewhat belatedly. The rescue might never have been

**A second press run of the April Industrial Publications number of The QUILL was required to fill requests for more than 3,700 additional copies of that issue.**

made but for 27-year-old Anthony Lewis, a reporter for the Washington Daily News.

Lewis received this year's Heywood Broun Memorial Award which carries \$500 cash and a citation. He also was given the Pulitzer Prize for national reporting with its \$1,000 award.

Lewis' achievement was a tireless one-man investigation and a series of articles on the firing of Abraham Chasanow, a Navy civilian employee, for security reasons even though he had been cleared by a hearing board. The reporter's work over a period of months was an important factor in persuading the government to reconsider the case, and ultimately to reinstate Chasanow to his job with full pay for time lost.

The Broun award, given annually by the American Newspaper Guild in memory of its first president, the cru-

THE QUILL for June, 1955



Experience with the Harvard Crimson and New York Times preceded Anthony Lewis' reportorial work for the Washington Daily News. His defense of a security victim won both Broun and Pulitzer prizes.

sading New York columnist who died in 1939, recognizes especially the pursuit of liberal journalism in the spirit of Heywood Broun.

**T**HIS year's winner, one of seventy-one whose work was judged in the competition, has been in newspaper work since his graduation from Harvard in 1948, except for several months of work for the Democratic National Committee during the 1952 presidential campaign. He began work in his native New York for the Times Sunday section, and joined the Scripps-Howard Daily News in Washington at the close of Adlai Stevenson's campaign.

At Cambridge, he was managing editor of the Harvard Crimson and a member of the Signet Society. He saw brief Navy service during the war, and was discharged because of an eye condition.

Lewis is married to the former Linda Rannells of New York. They live with their year-old daughter, Eliza, in Alexandria, Va.

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## Here's a List Of the Winners

Information about awards in journalism and the names of winners announced between June, 1954, and June, 1955, are presented below. Save this copy of THE QUILL as a handy guide on competitions and the achievement awards throughout the year.

### AIA Awards

The American Institute of Architects made six \$250 awards in its second annual architectural journalism competition this year. Three special commendation citations also were made in judging of material published in 1954 which helped "further the public understanding of architecture and the architect." AIA contest headquarters are at 1735 New York Ave., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

**Best factual reporting:** William T. Cullen, Jr., Scranton (Pa.) Times. **Special commendation:** W. Clifford Harvey, Christian Science Monitor.

**Best feature story:** Lillian Jackson Braun, Detroit Free Press. **Special commendation:** Robert W. Fenwick, Bill Hosokawa, Bettie I. Lopez, Denver (Colo.) Post.

**Best article in a professional magazine:** Lewis Mumford, for work in Architectural Record. **Special commendation:** Editors of Architectural Forum and Clarence S. Stein, Albert Mayer, Julian Whittlesey, Roger Wilcox, Lois B. Murphy.

**Best article in a popular magazine:** Clarence W. Hall, executive editor of Christian Herald.

**Best newspaper photograph:** Thomas D. Stevens, Providence (R. I.) Journal-Bulletin.

**Best magazine photograph:** J. Alex Langley, Progressive Architecture.



A Scranton (Pa.) Times story on the building plans of a university won an AIA award for William T. Cullen Jr.

### N. W. Ayer Cup

Excellence in typography, make-up and printing is the quality recognized in the awards made annually by N. W. Ayer & Son, Inc., West Washington Square, Philadelphia 6, Pa., to English language newspapers. Leaders are selected in three circulation classes, and in the tabloid field, after the best of all classes is set aside as the N. Wayland Ayer Cup winner. This year 868 dailies were judged on the basis of March 10 issues.

**Best of all classes:** The Herald Tribune, New York, N. Y. (Permanent possession of cup earned by winning for third time).

**More than 50,000:** The Journal, Winston-Salem, N. C.

**10,000 to 50,000:** The News, Iron Mountain, Mich.

**Under 10,000:** The Morning Herald, Hagerstown, Md.

### Blakeslee Awards

The American Heart Association makes its annual Howard W. Blakeslee Awards in October "to encourage the attainment of the highest standards of scientific reporting." Material published or broadcast between Jan. 1, 1954 and March 1, 1955 is being considered this year. The deadline was May 1. A minimum of \$500 is presented by the association, whose offices are at 44 East 23rd Street, New York 10, N. Y.

The \$500 awards made in 1954 went to: Cathy Covert and Arthur Cornelius of the Syracuse (N. Y.) Herald-Journal; Clive Howard, a free-lancer of Ridge-wood, N. J.; the NBC "American Inventory" television program, and Dr. William A. Brams, Chicago book author.

### Heywood Broun Award

A cash award of \$500 and a citation is given each year by the American Newspaper Guild in memory of Heywood Broun, its first president. The winner is selected for the best journalistic work during the previous year in the liberal spirit of Broun.

The competition is open to newsmen of the United States and Canada regardless of Guild membership. Entries must be submitted by Feb. 1 to the American Newspaper Guild, 99 University Place, New York 3, N. Y.

**1954 award:** Anthony Lewis, Washington (D. C.) Daily News, for his series on the dismissal of Abraham Chasanow, a Navy Department employee.

### Canadian Awards

The sixth annual National Newspaper Awards of the Toronto Men's Press Club were announced April 1 for excellence of 1954 work in seven categories by men and women employees by Canadian newspapers and news associations. Each award was \$400 and a certificate.



By winning the N. W. Ayer cup for the third time, the New York Herald Tribune gets permanent possession.

The awards committee headquarters are in the Toronto Men's Press Club, Box 309, Postal Station "A," Toronto.

**Editorial writing:** C. B. Pyper, Toronto Telegram.

**Sports news writing:** Gwyn (Jocko) Thomas, Toronto Star.

**Feature writing:** Mac Reynolds, Vancouver Sun.

**Staff corresponding:** Bill Ross, the Canadian Press.

**Spot news photography:** E. W. Dinsmore, Toronto Telegram.

**Feature news photography:** Ray Munro, Vancouver Province.

**Cartooning:** John Collins, Montreal Gazette.

### Christmas Safety Cartoon

A Public Interest Award of \$300 is presented annually by the National Safety Council, 425 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11, Ill., for the cartoon judged most effective in helping to reduce the Christmas accident toll.

**The 1954 award:** Lou Grant, the Oakland (Calif.) Tribune.

### Alfred I. duPont Awards

"Outstanding and meritorious service in encouraging, fostering, promoting and developing American ideals of freedom" are recognized annually by the Alfred I. duPont awards to a high power radio or television station, a low power station and a news commentator. Each winner receives a plaque and a check for \$1,000.

The awards are administered by the Alfred I. duPont Awards Foundation, Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va.

**High power station:** WHAS, Louisville, Ky.

**Low power station:** KGAK, Gallup, N. Mex.

**Commentator:** Eric Sevareid, Columbia Broadcasting System.



## E & P Photo Contest

Cash prizes of \$200, \$100, and \$75 are given by Editor & Publisher each year for the best spot news pictures of the previous year. Five runners-up receive honorable mention with \$15 awards. Five hundred pictures were considered this year.

The top three pictures were those of: First, A. Edward Jenner, Ashland, Mass., free lance; second, John L. Gaunt, Jr., Los Angeles (Calif.) Times, and third, Leslie A. Dodds, San Diego (Calif.) Union.

## "Emmy" Awards

Thirty-three national awards made this year by the Academy of Television Arts and Sciences March 7 included one "Emmy" award for journalistic achievement in the TV medium:

Best news reporter or news commentator: John Daly, ABC-TV.

## Fire Underwriters

Gold medal awards made annually for outstanding public service in fire safety and fire prevention to a daily newspaper, a weekly newspaper, a radio station and a television station were announced March 31 this year by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, 85 John Street, New York 38, N. Y., for service in 1954.

The Kalamazoo (Mich.) Gazette; the Illinois Valley News, Cave Junction, Ore.; radio station KANS, Wichita, Kans., and television station WBZ-TV, Boston, Mass.

## Hillman Foundation

The Sidney Hillman Foundation annually awards prizes of \$500 each for work on themes relating to Hillman's ideals on trade union development, civil liberties, race relations and similar issues. The winners announced April 20 this year for 1954 work were among entries filed with the foundation at 15 Union Square West, New York 3, N. Y.

Henry Steele Commager for the book, "Freedom, Loyalty, Dissent."

Vic Reinemer, for editorials in the Charlotte (N. C.) News.

Charlotte Knight for "What Price Security," a Collier's article.

Eric Sevareid for CBS television programs on the Oppenheimer case and Trumbull Park housing tension in Chicago.

Special Awards went to Progressive Magazine for its McCarthy issue, and St. Louis Post-Dispatch Cartoonist Daniel R. Fitzpatrick. A special citation for public service programming named WNYC, New York radio station.

THE QUILL for June, 1955



Advertisement

## From where I sit by Joe Marsh

### Buz "Badgers" 'Em into Coming

Attendance at Rotary Club meetings was a real problem—until Buz Walker, the new president, took over. Buz managed to get 100% turnout last night.

*"No matter how good an organization is," Buz says, "you can't do a real job unless you get everybody working together and coming to meetings."*

*"I wanted to be sure all the boys made the first Spring meeting, so I sent each one a badge marked 'Reception Committee.' Yes, they all showed up—I have a hunch they'll keep coming back, too."*

*From where I sit, it never hurts to make the other fellow feel he's important. Also, it never hurts to show a tolerant attitude toward your neighbor's tastes and habits, his likes and dislikes. Some of us are natural club "joiners," some are lone wolves . . . just as some are devoted coffee lovers while some prefer a quiet glass of beer. Whatever our preferences we have a right to a sympathetic "reception" from others.*

*Joe Marsh*

Copyright, 1954, United States Brewers Foundation

## Maria Moors Cabot

The Maria Moors Cabot gold medals are awarded each year by Columbia University for public service by journalists of the Western Hemisphere. The 1955 awards will be made in the autumn.

Established in 1939 by Dr. Godfrey Lowell Cabot of Boston in his wife's memory, they are awarded by the Columbia trustees on recommendation of Dean Carl W. Ackerman of the graduate school of journalism, Columbia University, New York 27, N. Y. The 1954 winners were:

Gabriel Cano, proprietor of El Espectador, Bogota, Colombia.

Sidney Gerald Fletcher, managing director, Daily Gleaner, Kingston, Jamaica.

Danton Jobim, editor-in-chief, Diario Carioca, Rio de Janeiro.

Carlos Ramirez MacGregor, editor and co-proprietor of Panorama, Maracaibo, Venezuela.

Lloyd Stratton, assistant general manager, the Associated Press, New York, N. Y.

## Missouri Awards

Three newspapers and three individuals received the 26th annual Honor Awards for Distinguished Service in Journalism May 6 from the University of Missouri School of Journalism, Columbia, Mo. The awards are administered by Dr. Earl F. English, dean of the school.

Neue Zuercher Zeitung, Zurich, Swit-



BRADLEY

IMHOOF



CHRISTENSON

TERRY

zerland (award accepted by Werner Imhoof, Washington correspondent).

Omaha World-Herald (award accepted by W. E. Christenson, editor).

St. Joseph (Mo.) News-Press and Gazette (award accepted by Henry D. Bradley, president and publisher).

Walter C. Johnson, Chattanooga, Tenn., retired secretary-manager, Southern Newspaper Publishers Association.

Carroll B. Larrabee, New York, chairman, Printers' Ink Publishing Company.

Hugh B. Terry, Denver, president and general manager, KLZ and KLZ-TV.

## National Religious Publicity Council

The National Religious Publicity Council announced winners of its seventh annual "Awards of Merit" for reporting of religious activities during the Council's annual meeting in New York City April 21-22. In addition to two daily newspapers, a weekly newspaper and a news magazine, a staff writer of each winner was named as a "Fellow" of the Council. Winning publications and fellows are:

Milwaukee Journal (David Runge).

Cincinnati Times-Star (Paul Sullivan).

Evanston (Ill.) Review (Walter S. Lovelace).

Newsweek (Miss Terry Ferrer).

## NEA Newspaper Contests

The National Editorial Association Better Newspaper Contests conducted in cooperation with state press associations give annual recognition of excellence in several categories.

The 1955 award winners, to be announced June 17, were not available for the Awards Number of THE QUILL. The NEA contest headquarters are at 222 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 1, Ill. Winning newspapers in 1954 are listed below:

San Jose (Calif.) Mercury—General excellence, daily division.

Sunnybrook-Oreland (Pa.) Sun—General excellence, weekly under 2,000 circulation.

Elkin (N. C.) Tribune—General excellence, weekly over 2,000.

Ridgewood (N. J.) Herald-News—General excellence, suburban weekly.

Ridgewood (N. J.) Sunday Times—General excellence, tabloid.

Oxford (Ohio) Press—Community service.

McComb (Miss.) Enterprise-Journal—Service to agriculture.

Boonville (Mo.) Advertiser—Special issue, under 2,000.

Mendota (Ill.) Reporter—Special issue, over 2,000.

Watsonville (Calif.) Register-Pajaronian—Herrick editorial.

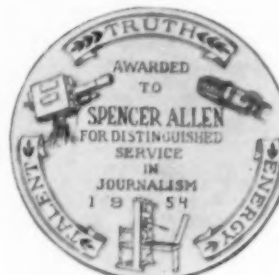
Bayonne (N. J.) Times—Best editorials.

Benton County (Iowa) Star, Norway—Best news picture.

Elizabeth (N. J.) Daily Journal—Typography, daily division.

Naperville (Ill.) Clarion—Typography, under 2,000 weekly.

(Turn to page 24)



**SIGMA DELTA CHI  
AWARD FOR  
DISTINGUISHED SERVICE  
IN THE FIELD  
OF JOURNALISM**

TO

**SPENCER ALLEN**  
NEWS DIRECTOR OF WGN, Inc.

Award for distinguished service in the field of TELEVISION REPORTING.

The Award was based on WGN-TV's emergency coverage of the October, 1954 Chicago flood—one of the many EXCLUSIVE television news stories seen on WGN-TV.

In the words of the judges: "The ingenuity, perseverance and organization involved is an exemplary example of how television may serve the public."

**WGN-TV**  
Chicago **9**

**CHICAGO'S TOP  
TELEVISION STATION**



The Detroit Free Press  
*is proud to acknowledge  
the award of the*

*Pulitzer Prize*  
for  
*"Distinguished Editorial Writing"*  
to this Newspaper  
and Associate Editor Royce Howes

☆ It is to be expected that a newspaper singled out for editorial excellence should be able to report other noteworthy achievements.

☆ So it is significant that during the last year the Free Press has made the greatest progress of any U. S. newspaper in circulation growth—and in the first quarter of 1955 its advertising lineage gains have been greater than those of the two other Detroit newspapers.

*The Detroit Free Press is represented nationally by STORY, BROOKS & FINLEY, INC.*



(Continued from page 22)

Elkin (N. C.) Tribune—Typography, over 2,000 weekly.

Highland Park (Mich.) Highland Park—Typography, suburban weekly.

Salem (N. J.) Sunbeam—Best advertising idea.

Kalispell (Mont.) News-Farm Journal—best column (one subject).

Ord (Neb.) Quiz—Best column (variety of subjects).

Amery (Wis.) Free Press—Best news story, over 2,000.

Tulelake (Calif.) Reporter—Best news story, under 2,000.

Canton (Ohio) Economist—Best feature story, over 2,000.

Solvang (Calif.) Santa Ynez Valley News—Best feature story, under 2,000.

Ridgewood (N. J.) Herald-News—Classified advertising.

### National Headliners

The National Headliners Club, Atlantic City, N. J., an organization formed 21 years ago by the Press Club of Atlantic City and comprised of former Headliner prize winners, made twenty awards this year.

The outstanding public service awards went to the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer for its Phenix City coverage, and KLZ-TV, Denver, Colo., for "Blueprint for Disaster" about dust storms.

Other Headliners for 1955: Leo E. Thiele, Los Angeles Mirror; Joseph L. Myler, United Press, Washington; Edwin A. Lahey, Chicago Daily News; Francis Stan, Washington Star; Royce Howes, Detroit Free-Press; Provo (Utah) Daily Herald; Charles Warner, Vancouver (B. C.) Sun; Sam Goldstein, INS Photos; Tom Gallagher, New York Daily News; William Atwood and Look Magazine; Bill Small, WLS, Chicago; Paramount News; ABC and DuMont TV nets; John Tillman and WPIC, New York; WBZ-TV, Boston, and KARK-TV, Chris Button and Lou Oberste of Little Rock, Ark.

### Peabody Awards

The George Foster Peabody citations are made by the Henry W. Grady School of Journalism, Athens, Ga., and a national advisory board. The 1954 awards in the news and education fields:

**TELEVISION:** News; John Daly, ABC. Education; CBS' "Adventure." National public service; National Association of Manufacturers for "Industry on Parade." Regional public service; WJAR-TV, Providence, R. I., for hurricane coverage.

**RADIO:** Education; CBS' "Man's Right to Knowledge." Contribution to international understanding; "Pauline Frederick at the UN," NBC. Local public service; KGAK, Gallup, N. Mex., "The Navajo Hour."

### George Polk Memorial

The George Polk Memorial Awards "for distinguished achievements in journalism" in the New York metropolitan



GOULD

MORIN



BELL

PETT



WHITEHEAD

PRICE

Teamwork in McCarthy coverage netted the Polk award for six AP staffers.

area are an annual commemoration of the American correspondent slain in Greece in 1948. The gold plaque selections made this year by the journalism faculty of Long Island University, 385 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn 1, N. Y.:

**Foreign reporting:** George Weller, Rome correspondent for the Chicago Daily News.

**International affairs:** Thomas J. Hamilton, New York Times.

**National Reporting:** Luther Huston, New York Times.

**Metropolitan reporting:** James McGilincy and Sidney Mirkin, New York Daily News.

**Wire service reporting:** Alan J. Gould, executive editor of the Associated Press, and his team of Don Whitehead, Saul Pett, Bem Price, Relman Morin and Jack Bell.

**Suburban reporting:** Thomas Finnegan, Long Island Star-Journal.

**Special page:** Jacob Jacowitz, World-Telegram and Sun school page.

**News photo:** Maurice Johnson, International News Photos.

**Community service:** WNYC, for public service broadcasting.

**Radio-TV reporting:** Eric Severeid, Columbia Broadcasting System.

**Special awards:** National Broadcasting Company public affairs department; Leo Rosten, Look Magazine writer; Dan Parker, sports editor, New York Mirror.

### Public Interest

Thirty-four daily newspapers and eleven weeklies received the National Safety Council 1954 Public Interest Award for "exceptional service to safety." The council, at 425 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 11, also announced May 3 that it has singled out ninety-one radio stations, twenty-seven television stations, three radio networks, one television network, ten general magazines, thirty specialized magazines, twenty-four outdoor advertising companies and eighteen advertisers for honors.

**Daily newspapers:** Beaver Dam (Wis.) Citizen, Buffalo (N. Y.) Courier-Express, Camden (N. J.) Courier-Post, Canton (Ohio) Repository, Fort Worth (Tex.) Star-Telegram, Fresno (Calif.) Bee, Hamilton (Ohio) Journal-News, Kalispell (Mont.) Inter Lake, Kansas City (Kan.) Kansan, Marinette (Wis.) Eagle-Star, Marion (Ohio) Star, Memphis (Tenn.) Commercial Appeal, Memphis (Tenn.) Press-Scimitar, Muskegon (Mich.) Chronicle, New Orleans (La.) States, New York (N. Y.) News, Norwalk (Conn.) Hour, Oakland (Calif.) Tribune, Oregon City (Ore.) Enterprise-Journal, Portland (Ore.) Oregon Journal, Provo (Utah) Herald, Rome (Ga.) News-Tribune, Salt Lake City (Utah) Deseret News and Telegram, Salt Lake City (Utah) Tribune, San Diego (Calif.) Tribune, San Francisco (Calif.) Call-Bulletin, Seattle (Wash.) Times, Stockton (Calif.) Record, Sudbury (Ont.) Star, Wausau (Wis.) Record-Herald, Williamsport (Pa.) Sun and Gazette & Bulletin, Willimantic (Conn.) Chronicle, Williston (N. D.) Herald and Winsted (Conn.) Citizen.

**Weekly newspapers:** Bellflower (Calif.) Herald-American, Bridgeport (Neb.) News-Blade, Chatham (N. Y.) Courier, Deep River (Conn.) New Era, Laverne (Minn.) Rocky County Star-Herald, Maquoketa (Ia.) Community Press and Jackson Sentinel, Marion (Va.) Smyth County News, Pearsburg (Va.) Giles County Virginian, Rochelle (Ill.) News and Leader, Starkville (Miss.) News, and Tracy (Calif.) Press.

### Pulitzer Prizes

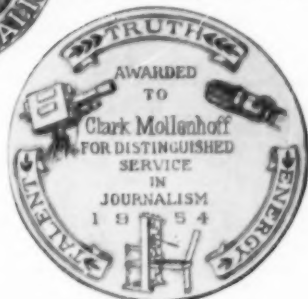
The Pulitzer prizes are awarded annually for work in journalism and letters published during the previous year. Set up by the late Joseph Pulitzer, publisher of the New York World and the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, they have

(Turn to page 26)



**CLARK MOLLENHOFF**

*Washington Bureau  
Des Moines Register and Tribune  
and Minneapolis Star and Journal*



## 1954 Sigma Delta Chi Award Winner

*" . . . for unusual diligence, ingenuity  
and persistence in rooting out the facts  
and presenting forcefully the Wolf  
Ladejinsky story"*

THE Ladejinsky coverage exemplifies the consistently excellent work of Mollenhoff and other members of our Washington bureau. Equally fine reporting won the same award for him two years ago, and for his bureau chief, Richard L. Wilson, last year.

We are proud of our Washington bureau and the awards its members have won. We are proud of the service they are giving the appreciative readers of our newspapers.

# The Des Moines Register and Tribune



"Oh God! Not all." This shot of a grief-stricken father lighted by a fire which killed his children won the top E & P photo prize for Edward Jenner, Ashland, Mass., free lance cameraman, who made it just to wrap up a fire job.

(Continued from page 24)  
been made for thirty-eight years. The individual journalistic awards bring \$1,000 each. Newspapers get medals.

Nominations, addressed to Secretary of the Advisory Board on the Pulitzer Prizes, 501 Journalism Building, Columbia University, New York 27, are screened by juries whose recommendations are considered by the board. Final selections are subject to approval by university trustees.

Newspaper public service: Columbus (Ga.) Ledger and Sunday Ledger-Enquirer.

Local reporting: Mrs. Caro Brown, Alice (Tex.) Daily Echo; Roland Kenneth Towery, Cuero (Tex.) Record.

National reporting: Anthony Lewis, Washington (D. C.) Daily News.

International reporting: Harrison E. Salisbury, New York Times.

Editorial writing: Detroit (Mich.) Free Press, for editorial by Royce Howes.

Cartoon: Daniel R. Fitzpatrick, St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

News photography: John L. Gaunt Jr., Los Angeles Times.

### Radio-TV News Directors

The Radio-Television News Directors Association annual awards competition is conducted by the radio-television department of the Medill School of Journalism, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill. Awards for 1954 were:

CFQC, Saskatoon, Sask., Canada, outstanding radio news operation of 1954. (CFQC also won this award in 1953.)

WBZ-TV, Boston, Mass., outstanding special event televised.

WJAR-TV, Providence, R. I., outstanding TV news feature.

KRNR, Roseburg, Ore., radio coverage of court trials.

### Sigma Delta Chi

The Sigma Delta Chi awards for distinguished service in American journalism cover fourteen categories of newspaper, magazine and radio and television journalism. Both individuals and organizations are honored. Competition is not limited to the professional journalistic fraternity's membership.

Bronze medallions and certificates are awarded at an annual dinner held in recent years in either New York or Chicago. Winners were announced April 20 this year on the basis of work done in 1954 and submitted by a Feb. 1 deadline. Entries should be sent to Victor E. Bluedorn, Executive Director, Sigma Delta Chi Awards in Journalism, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. Current winners are:

General reporting: Richard Hyer and William P. Walsh, San Francisco Call Bulletin.

Editorial writing: Robert H. Estabrook, Washington Post and Times-Herald.

Washington correspondence: Clark Mollenhoff, Washington Bureau, Des Moines Register and Tribune and Minneapolis Star and Tribune.

Foreign correspondence: Carl T. Rowan, Minneapolis Tribune.

News picture: Leslie Dodds, San Diego (Calif.) Union and Evening Tribune.

Editorial cartooning: Calvin Alley, Memphis Commercial Appeal.

Public service in newspaper journalism: The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Magazine reporting: Marshall MacDuffie, Collier's.

Public service in magazine journalism: The Saturday Evening Post.

Radio and television reporting (dual awards): Richard A. Chapman, Station KWOS, Jefferson City, Mo., and Spencer Allen, Stations WGN and WGN-TV, Chicago, Ill.

Television newswriting: Reuven Frank, National Broadcasting Company.

Public service in radio journalism: Columbia Broadcasting System.

Public service in television journalism (dual awards): American Broadcasting Company and DuMont Television Network.

Research about journalism: Edwin Emery, University of Minnesota, and Henry Ladd Smith, University of Washington.

### Supple Memorial

The Religious Newswriters Association made its third annual James O. Supple Memorial Award to:

Willmar L. Thorkelson, Minneapolis Star.

### Theta Sigma Phi

Theta Sigma Phi, national fraternity for women in journalism, honored three of its members with Headliner scrolls for outstanding work in 1954, and announced a \$500 scholarship research grant.

The grant was given to Mrs. Susan Shaffer Dibelka of Whittier, Calif., to do research on training for technical journalism.

The Headliners are Judith Cory Waller, Chicago, originator of NBC's "Ding Dong School"; Mrs. Nina Mason Pulliam of Indianapolis, Ind., co-owner with her husband, of the Pulliam publications and radio organization, and Rebecca F. Gross, editor of the Lock Haven (Pa.) Express.

### CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Rates: Situations wanted .08 per word; minimum charge \$1.00. Help Wanted and all other classifications .15 per word; minimum charge \$2.00. Display classified at regular display rates. Blind box number identification, add charge for three words. All classified payable in advance by check or money order. No discounts or commissions on classified advertising.

When answering blind ads, please address them as follows: Box Number, THE QUILL, 35 E. Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Ill.

### SITUATION WANTED

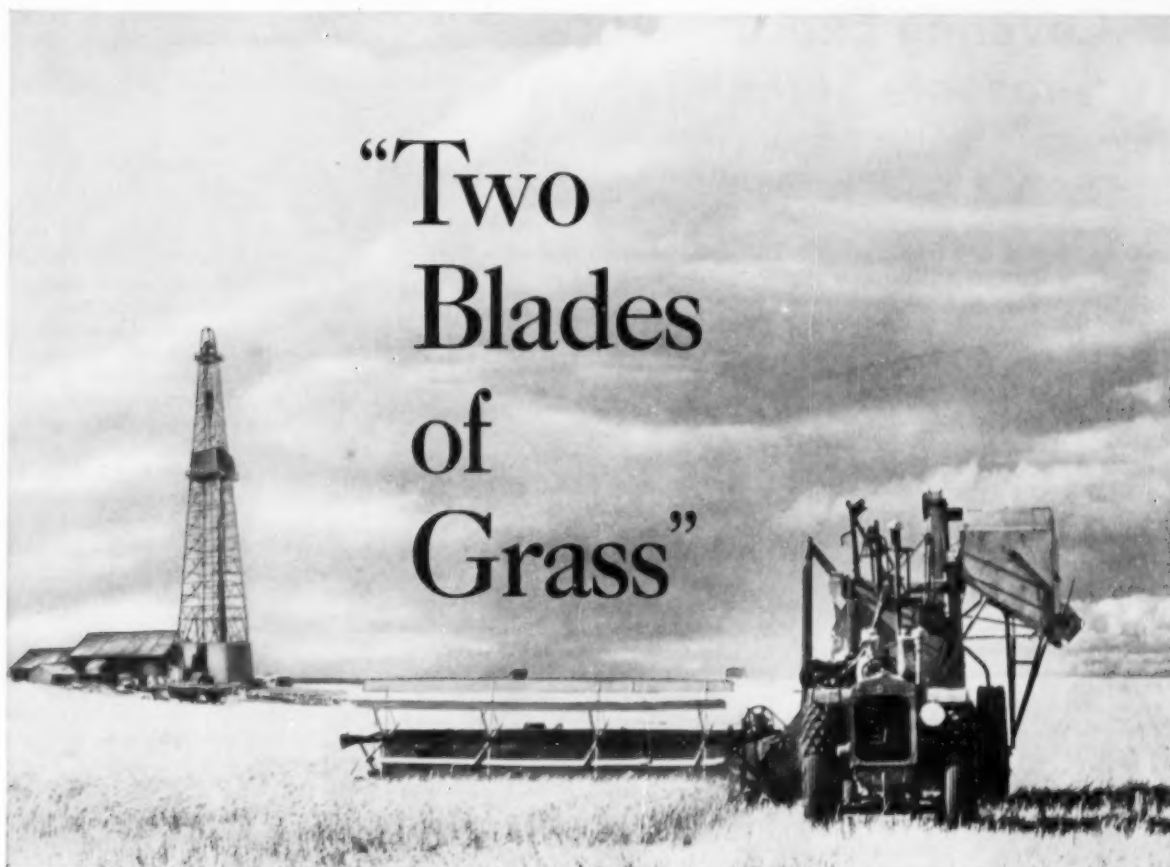
Married veteran, 25, desires employee publication work. B.S. in Journalism; working toward M.S. with psychology minor. Can write and handle a camera; am willing and eager. Available August 7. Box 1106, THE QUILL.

### HELP WANTED

BEGINNERS NEEDED—NAME YOUR LOCATION. Newspapers, magazines, public relations, ad agencies, radio. By appointment or résumé only. Bill McKee, BIRCH PERSONNEL, 59 E. Madison, Chicago, Ill. CE 6-5670.

THE QUILL for June, 1955





# "Two Blades of Grass"

**T**WO CENTURIES ago Voltaire said, "He who makes two blades of grass grow in place of one renders a service to the State." The job of Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) and its affiliates is something like that — to produce oil where none was produced before and, by so doing, to create wealth for everybody.

How well have we been doing this job? Our Annual Report for 1954, which has just been sent to the 300,000 shareholders who own Jersey Standard, tells about it.

It tells how wealth was created by extending known oil fields . . . And by discovery of new ones . . . By converting crude oil, itself of little value, into hundreds of useful products . . . By moving petroleum products from where they were made to where they were needed.

All these things helped the people and strengthened the nations where we do business.

Some highlights of these activities, drawn from the Annual Report, are set forth here as a matter of public information.

1. During 1954, the free world used more oil than ever before. And oil is energy, which is basic to the world's progress.

2. To meet these needs, our affiliates produced and refined more oil than ever before in the Company's history. But additions to oil reserves were greater than the oil used.

3. We had vigorous competition everywhere. There is nothing like competition to bring you better products and service.

4. 1954 was our top year in sales, earnings, and dividends paid to owners.

5. During the year, we spent 764 million dollars for new equipment and for exploration. Since World War II, we have spent 5 billion dollars for the means to meet your future oil needs.

6. Research was productive. Our research affiliate obtained more patents on products and processes than any other oil company. In Linden, N. J., the first atomic laboratory in the oil industry is being built to study the uses of radiation in oil refining.

7. Current developments in atomic energy will mean greater availability of electric power: increased mechanization, expanded industry, and greater use of petroleum products. The oil business will gain, and you will have the benefits of both kinds of energy.

8. We played an important part in arranging to return Iran's oil to world markets.

9. A world's safety record for major refineries was set by Esso employees at Baton Rouge, La. . . 7,911,769 man-hours with no disabling injury. This passed the previous record by more than a million man-hours.

10. We have long supported education through our taxes. We have also felt an obligation to aid privately supported colleges and universities, which are an important source of new employees and of informed citizens. During 1954, we contributed about a million dollars to such institutions.

*If you wish a copy of the full Report for 1954, write to Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), Room 1626, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.*

STANDARD OIL COMPANY (NEW JERSEY)  
AND AFFILIATED COMPANIES



## Covering Executive Branch Presents Some Problems

(Continued from page 10)

plete that is enshrouds small matters in direct violation of both the letter and the spirit of the President's Executive Order. Reston cites this:

"Senator Gore recently made a statement we believe to be true, namely, that many big companies interested in getting into the atomic power field have been raiding the technical staffs of the AEC to the detriment of the Government's weapons and reactor progress. We have gone to the Atomic Energy Commission and tried to get the factual information about the number of people who have left in the past six months and in the past year, but this is refused to us on the grounds of security."

ON November 5, 1954, Secretary of Commerce Weeks, at the direction of the President and on recommendation of the National Security Council, set up a new agency—the Office of Strategic Information.

He announced its purpose to "work with the business community in voluntary efforts to prevent classified strategic data from being made available to those foreign nations who might use such data in a manner harmful to the defense interests of the United States."

J. Russell Wiggins, managing editor of the *Washington Post* and *Times-Herald* and chairman of the American Society of Newspaper Editors' Freedom of Information Committee, denounced this agency as one more move by government to censor information out of the reach of the people. He wrote:

"To the extent that this effort succeeds it will impair the right of the American people to know and interfere with a system of industrial and commercial information to which we are enormously indebted for our industrial and business progress.

"If we had commenced, fifty years ago, to keep such information from each other, in order to keep it from someone else, we never would have developed as we have. . . .

"By letting this sort of information circulate freely in our own country, we run some risk that others may get it too. We have been running that risk from the start. It has turned out to be of a minor order, when it is weighed against the advantages we have gained by it. In fact, we have

demonstrated that we are more agile than any other people in the world in adapting, utilizing and synthesizing such information and know-how."

THE Ladejinsky case, mentioned in the opening paragraph of this report, deserves more than passing reference. Clark Mollenhoff, who dug into the case, gives this report:

"On December 22, 1954, the Department of Agriculture got out a press release stating Ladejinsky was a 'security risk.' The department release drew the worst possible conclusions from Ladejinsky's background, and stated flatly that he was a member of two communist front organizations. According to information I have received from other departments, there was no evidence to sustain the statement that Ladejinsky was a member of two communist front organizations. I went to work to try to find out if this charge could be substantiated by the Department of Agriculture. The first question was 'what organizations had Ladejinsky belonged to that caused this statement?' Milan Smith, executive assistant to Secretary Benson, said he could name one. It was the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. He declined to name the other, but I subsequently learned from other sources that it was the Washington Book Shop Association.

"I asked Smith if there was documentary evidence, or direct testimony linking Ladejinsky with the communist front organizations. He said he could not say because the material was from F.B.I. files. I said the least he could do would be to name the organizations so Ladejinsky would at least have an opportunity to affirm or deny that he had been associated with the organizations.

"Smith said they had to be careful about discussing a loyalty and security case, and I pointed out that this case was in a large part directed at protecting the employee. In this case they had blackened the employee in general terms, but refused to say what specific thing he had done.

"I asked if he could merely tell us if there were documents, such as a signed party card, linking him with the two so-called communist front organizations.

"All I can say is that we have

material in the file linking him with these organizations,' was all Smith would say.

"Subsequently, I learned that the file showed only that Ladejinsky had been on the mailing list of the organizations and that there was no other evidence establishing that he was a member. In January, F.O.A. Director Harold Stassen got out a press release clearly stating that Ladejinsky had never been a member of any communist-front organizations. That release said his name was on mailing lists as were the names of thousands of other loyal Americans. Stassen stated that his organization had all of the information available to any other government agency.

"Even in the face of this press release, Secretary Benson continued to state at his press conferences that he had evidence to back up every statement in the December 22 press release that said Ladejinsky was a member of two communist front organizations. Three months after the Stassen press release, Benson had still refused to admit an error. At the same time he had thrown a muzzle over those connected with his security program and made it impossible even to get facts as to who had handled the case at various stages.

"This was just another case of a department being caught off base and attempting to shield itself behind any makeshift secrecy barriers that could be constructed. There are sound reasons why any government should guard against release of information from loyalty files that might unjustly reflect on a man's loyalty. It is well recognized that in some few instances an informant cannot be revealed because of his value as an undercover agent. However, these principles were completely distorted in the Ladejinsky case.

"Such half information as was put out in this case is worse than no information. It blackened the man's reputation, but did not give him charges to refute. It blocked the press in its effort to find out the facts. Only the fact that more than one department was involved kept Ladejinsky from becoming a casualty of secrecy in the Department of Agriculture."

ONE of the most disgraceful cases of abridged information, insofar as the government was concerned, involved the *Denver Post*. Barnet Nover, the *Post's* Washington correspondent, worked long and hard on a story involving the manufacture of nerve gas in a Denver plant. The

(Turn to page 30)



*Oldsmobile Ninety-Eight  
De Luxe Holiday Sedan*

# four doors to new style horizons



*Buick Special  
4-Door Riviera*

WHEN General Motors first introduced the two-door hardtop—its bold, sports-flair styling started a completely fresh—and immensely popular—trend in automotive design.

Now—our GM stylists again prove their leadership by pioneering the new four-door version of

this famous body style you see pictured here.

With no door posts to block your view—it offers the comfort, roominess and easy access of typical four-door design. And—like all the other GM style advances—it shows that in design—as, of course, in engineering—your key to greater value is the key to a General Motors car.

## GENERAL MOTORS *leads the way*



Chemical Corps released the story on the grounds that the Russians had captured a German nerve gas factory near the end of the war, had all the secrets and presumably were manufacturing the gas. But the Army turned thumbs down. Nover arranged a conference of the high officials involved. After quite some discussion, during which the Army declined to budge an inch from its position, all finally agreed to leave final decision on release of the story to the Department of Defense. Twenty-four hours later, this department cleared the story. But let Nover tell you the climax. He wrote:

"Before we could print the story, however, somebody in the Defense Department—possibly one of the people whose faces I had rubbed in the mud during the three-hour session—leaked the fact we were about to print the story to our opposition which then called up both the Chemical Corps and the Department of the Army to insist that the story be given to them. The Chemical Corps demurred but were finally ordered to do so by the Army."

The tendency today of government to "get even" with anyone who attempts to crack its shell of secrecy was very evident in a case involving Joseph Huttlinger, Washington correspondent for the *Mobile Press-Register* and *Midland (Texas) Reporter-Telegram*. He sought figures on the export licenses for cow hides, calf skins, etc. to Russia and other iron curtain countries. He was informed that this was classified information.

Huttlinger persisted and finally wrote to Secretary of Commerce Weeks. Within a short time, he received his answer in the form of a general release to all the press.

**T**HERE are some curious quirks in the classifications by the armed forces. Paul R. Leach wrote:

"My newspaper wanted a story, following a number of unexplained airplane accidents, civilian and military, on percentages of accident causes. The CAB gave me the civilian figures without hesitation. So did the Air Force. But the Navy said that the information was classified. I objected that there would be no reason for classifying percentage figures on security grounds. I did get the navy figures declassified, but not until I had talked to three different officers on the ascending scale. That took twenty-four hours."

Richard L. Wilson, *Des Moines Register and Tribune*, wrote:

"The Air Force makes public a

list of most of its overseas bases, although admitting it's holding back a few. Both Army and Navy refuse to give out any lists of their overseas bases on the grounds of security."

**E**VEN that practiced penetrator of secrets, Drew Pearson, has had his difficulties. He wrote the committee these two cases:

"1. Applications to stake mining claims on government land hitherto have always been open to the public. Since the public's land is involved, the public has a right to know who is applying and the definite steps they have taken. This has been a time-honored custom, but during February, 1955, my assistant asked for a mining patent application near Billings, Mont., and received a copy of the file. Whereupon, it was snatched out of his hands, sent to the Chief of the Bureau of Land Management, who in turn called Larry Smith, Secretary of Interior McKay's information officer. The file was then stripped of various letters showing who had supported this mining claim, after which it was returned to my assistant.

"2. One of the best kept secrets in Washington is who inside the Budget Bureau prepared the Dixon-Yates plans for a government financed private power plant, with no competitive bidding, in the Tennessee Valley area.

"The plan was worked out inside the Budget Bureau, and it is reported that a public utilities 'expert' came in from the outside, worked a few weeks with the Budget Bureau, then went to work for Dixon-Yates.

"Obviously this information has nothing to do with the security of the nation and, under White House rules, should be made public."

On March 22, Anthony Leviero reported in the *New York Times* of the quizzing given Secretary of Defense Wilson by Washington correspondents as to why Commander Wilkinson of the new atomic submarine *Nautilus* was being permitted to write a two-part story of its tests for a magazine. In his story, Leviero wrote:

"The growing tendency among service officials is to refuse information about particular activities on security grounds. Then, the information sought by the press appears in a magazine article for which the service official is paid a substantial fee, or is disclosed in a speech far from questioning reporters in Washington.

"Reporters have sought for months without success to get information on the *Nautilus*."

On March 30, Secretary Wilson announced a new standard for articles written by the military and said they would be subjected "to a determination of whether release or publication of the material would constitute a constructive contribution to the primary mission of the Department of Defense."

The *Associated Press* summed up Secretary Wilson's new order as follows:

"1. It goes beyond the requirement of security clearance.

"2. It says speeches, releases, etc., must be submitted for clearance three days before their scheduled release date.

"3. It forbids the submission of manuscripts to magazine editors and the like before they have been cleared at the Pentagon.

"4. It covers every employee of the Defense Department and every member of the military services."

In effect, Secretary Wilson's directive banned the release of any information without prior clearance through his office where he ordered it checked both for security and for whether it was in accordance with his new policy of "constructive contribution to the primary mission of the Department of Defense."

Many reporters have protested it as a virtual blackout on information.

**O**N March 31, Wallace Carroll, executive news editor of the *Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel* and chairman of the Washington news committee of the Associated Press Managing Editors Association, gave to the APME the following summation of the circumstances in which the Yalta documents were released by the Department of State.

"1. On Monday, March 14, a spokesman for the State Department told reporters that the documents would not be publicized for reasons of national security and relationships with other powers. The Department, however, would send twenty-four copies to Congress on a confidential basis. This was obviously an invitation to leak the documents, and Senator George refused to take them on such a basis.

"2. On Tuesday, the State Department gave a set of documents to the *New York Times* for publication.

"3. On Wednesday, when this favoritism was discovered, certain senators put pressure on the department to release the documents. Under this pressure, the department yielded and

(Turn to page 32)

HOW OILMEN HELPED TO CREATE...

# New Conveniences For America's Shoppers

by THEODORE V. HOUSER

**Chairman of the Board,  
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND COMPANY**

Between 1920 and 1925 alone, the number of automobile registrations in this country more than doubled. At Sears, we became convinced that the widespread use of automobiles was going to cause a major change in the nation's shopping habits. Therefore, in 1925, Sears opened the first of many outlying retail stores. We believed that shoppers would respond favorably to the merchant who could provide a solution to the parking problem. As you know, that is exactly what happened.

However, neither the widespread ownership of automobiles, nor the resulting new pattern of merchandising, would have occurred without the efforts of the oil industry.

The production efficiency achieved by the petroleum companies has brought gasoline and oil to a price point where everybody can afford it. The distribution pattern set up by the oil industry has made their products conveniently available to all. The research activities of the industry have provided products that meet and encourage the technical advances of the automobile manufacturers. Neither accessibility of

supply nor quality nor price of product has ever been a barrier to ownership of an automobile.

The record of both the retail industry and the oil industry is a record of parallel growth and development, each with its emphasis on lower distribution costs, greater customer convenience and improved quality. These developments have been not only parallel, but interdependent.

It seems to me that this record of growth in both industries is an

excellent example of how alert businesses interact and respond to the needs of a competitive economy. This drive for growth and improvement is inherent in America's competitive system. The recognition of the value of competition on the part of American consumers and the wise use of the opportunity for competition on the part of American business have created a pressure for progress that has resulted in the unique richness of the American standard of living. As a symbol of our economic system, and as a contributor to our standard of living, the petroleum industry is an outstanding example.



**As Chairman of the Board** of Sears, Roebuck and Co., Theodore V. Houser heads the world's largest distributor of general merchandise. Once characterized as "the greatest master of mass merchandising in the U.S.," Mr. Houser is an expert on America's changing shopping habits and on the part oilmen play to make these changes possible.

*This is one of a series of reports by outstanding Americans who were invited to examine the job being done by the U. S. oil industry.*

*This page is presented for your information by The American Petroleum Institute, 50 West 50th Street, New York 20, N. Y.*

gave the documents to reporters late in the afternoon for release at 9 p.m. This compelled reporters to do a hurried job on an involved and important story.

"4. Within the next few days it became known that the documents had been 'declassified' some time previously. Therefore, in the opinion of the government's security officers, national security was not involved and the department had not told the truth on Monday.

"5. The investigations of Washington reporters pointed to Assistant Secretary of State Carl McCordle as the source of the leak."

THEN Carroll wrote:

"We have seen many snafus and leaks in the past but this one is in a class by itself. The department did not tell the truth to newspapermen; it favored one newspaper and discriminated against all the rest; and it botched a release on which the American people were entitled to careful and thoughtful coverage. All this was not the work of an irresponsible underling but of a high officer close to the Secretary of State."

On February 19, Washington Correspondent George Zielke reported on page one of the *Toledo Blade* that strictly off-the-record information, statements and talks have just about disappeared from the Washington scene because of the fiasco last year of Vice President Nixon's off-the-record address to the American Society of Newspaper Editors. He then wrote:

"But 'briefings' for 'background' continue. Important figures accept invitations to small gatherings—or call them—to present certain viewpoints. State Department officials and armed services officers make certain statements and thus some news is said to 'leak' out. 'Leaks' about possession of weapons seemed to be timed with hearings in Congress on appropriations."

Carleton Kent, Chicago *Sun-Times* correspondent, wrote:

"At their worst, the background dinners can be pretty bad. An official with an ax to grind, a trial balloon to float, a desire to change a policy his superiors have laid down, can operate efficiently indeed within the cloak of anonymity."

Whereupon, the great turmoil about Admiral Carney and his background dinner hit the nation's front pages. The *Associated Press* Log of the week March 24-30 reported as follows:

"On Thursday, March 24, Admiral Carney, Chief of Naval Operations,

was invited to a dinner arranged by some Washington correspondents. None of the wire services was invited. Stories began appearing Friday night. Without naming Carney as the source, they said military observers were urging Eisenhower to decide on all-out defense of the offshore islands in the belief the Reds would invade them by April 15.

"On Monday night, March 28, there was another private dinner at which Jim Hagerty, White House news secretary, was the guest of correspondents. This time all the wire services were represented. The resulting stories (with no source named) said President Eisenhower does not believe Red China is ready to start a major war in the next few weeks.

"The subject came up several times at the President's news conference on March 30. At one point, Francis M. Stephenson, of the *New York Daily News*, asked: 'By whose authority are your aides giving out such information as to whether or not we are going to war to ten or twenty men who invite them out to dinner? Don't you think the *New York Daily News* is entitled to that news?'

"The President replied that he was not responsible for the friends his subordinates have or for exactly what they say. He went on to indicate considerable displeasure at Carney's statement—without naming him.

"Stephenson pursued the matter: 'Well, it has reached a point, Mr. President, where we have to invite your aides to dinner before we can get such important information as to whether we are going to war.'"

ON April 5, Admiral Carney denied in testimony before a Senate appropriations subcommittee that he had made the statements at the background dinner that the Chinese Reds would attack on April 15.

On April 6, the *Associated Press* reported as follows:

"Robert L. Riggs, Washington correspondent for the *Louisville Courier-Journal*, said his extensive shorthand and longhand notes show that Carney made the statement at a now-famous background dinner for reporters March 24.

"Riggs wrote that Carney said at least four times that he expected an attack by April 15, saying among other things that the Chinese Reds 'probably will initiate an attack on Matsu in mid-April.'"

John R. Cauley, the *Kansas City Star's* Washington correspondent, summed this up as follows:

"The damage done by these two

dinners can hardly be estimated and it boils down to this: The other departments of the government, cowed by the uproar, immediately began to clam up. This was especially true in the Defense Department, where, in my experience, the people were making an honest and sincere effort to inform the people. General Twining who had been invited to a dinner by newspapermen immediately canceled out. All over town the lid was on. The Overseas Writers Club to which I belong hasn't been able to line up a speaker since the incident."

DREW Pearson wrote in his column that President Eisenhower gave Admiral Carney the "bawling out of his life" and then commented:

"All is now quiet at the Pentagon. If you ask a general what time it is, he answers in a whisper. If you ask an admiral if it's raining outside, he says 'It's off the record.' Ike tied their tongues in such tight knots you can't get a 'hello' out of them."

Kansas City *Star's* Cauley wrote:

"Many reporters would like to see an end to the private dinner and 'leak setup' and put everything on the table."

We conclude this report on secrecy in Federal Government with the following statement by Nat S. Finney, Washington correspondent of the *Buffalo Evening News*:

"I don't think that working newspapermen are wise to blast about this sort of thing or to appeal to some general 'right' to information. Usually no such right exists.

"The Congress could in the last analysis enact statutory requirements keeping open official records just as it occasionally requires that records be closed. But this isn't going to happen until and unless the whole of the publishing community in America insists upon such enactments, and I have not been able to detect any strong desire on the part of owners of publications to insist that Congress write open record provisions into Federal law."

V. M. NEWTON JR., Tampa (Fla.) *Tribune*, chairman

JERRY HARSCHMAN, Sharon (Pa.) *Herald*

BASIL L. WALTERS, Chicago (Ill.) *Daily News*

MURRAY POWERS, Akron (Ohio) *Beacon Journal*

ROBERT W. BROWN, Columbus (Ga.) *Ledger*

ROBERT W. LUCAS, Denver (Colo.) *Post*

TOM HUMPHREY, Portland (Ore.) *Journal*



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*A Growth Company*

# Sigma Delta Chi NEWS

## Report and Budget Of '55 Convention Approved by Council

The Executive Council approved the interim report and budget estimate for the 1955 National Convention at the Washington, D. C., meeting in April.

Discussion concerned the "commercial" sponsorship of the convention reception and luncheons, which was approved, and the general registration fee. Out-of-town delegates will be charged \$25, with \$15 set for the hosts, Chicago Professional and Northwestern Undergraduate Chapters, and ladies.

Recommended dates for the 1956 Convention, Saturday, Nov. 10, through Tuesday, Nov. 12, with the Executive Council pre-convention session scheduled for Nov. 9, were referred to the Louisville Professional Chapter for further action.

Tentative dates of Nov. 13-16, pending clearance with the 1957 APME Convention dates, have been reserved at Houston's Shamrock Hotel. Texas Gulf Coast Professional Chapter will be host.

Robert K. Richards of the Washington, D. C. Professional Chapter outlined the facilities which would be available if Williamsburg, Va., was selected for the 1958 Convention. The city is noted for the Rockefeller endowed restoration of the Colonial era. The Washington, D. C. Professional Chapter and the Undergraduate Chapters at Washington & Lee and American Universities were asked to make up a committee to explore the possibilities of scheduling the Convention for Williamsburg.

The 1959 Convention will celebrate Sigma Delta Chi's 50th anniversary and will be held in Indianapolis because of its proximity to the mother chapter at DePauw University.



Louis Allwell, supervisor of New York INS Bureau and Mrs. Allwell at the National Awards Banquet.

THE QUILL for June, 1955

## Award Winners, Fellows Honored



Todd Simon, Bernard Kilgore, James Collins, Anthony Disantis

THE NEW YORK PROFESSIONAL CHAPTER was host to 300 members and special guests at the annual Fellows and Distinguished Service Awards dinner, held May 17 at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel.

Burl Ely, president of the Chapter and administrative assistant of the Associated Press, presided at the dinner, and Douglas Edwards of CBS was master of ceremonies. Presentation of the Awards Bronze Medallions and plaques and Fellows plaques was made by Bernard Kilgore, national treasurer of the Fraternity and president of the Wall Street Journal.

For further information on the 1955 Awards Winners, see the special section on pages 11-26.

Kent Cooper, executive head of the Associated Press; Virginius Dabney, editor of the Richmond (Va.) *Times Dispatch*, and DeWitt Wallace, editor of the *Reader's Digest*, received Fellows plaques in recognition of their achievements in the journalistic profession. They were named to receive this recognition by the 45th Anniversary Convention.

Guest Speaker Ogden Reid, president and publisher of the New York *Herald Tribune*, outlined a new credo for the free press, stating that the press of the free world today faces the greatest challenge in its history. He called on the press to assert aggressively its support of the traditional American liberties with new sense of responsibility and with rigorous adherence to its own traditional principles of fearlessness of action, integrity of news reporting and editorial candor.

Reid said, "If freedom and free enterprise are to survive, it will be in no small measure due to the vigilance and leadership of men like yourselves. If we fail, if we do not measure up to both the opportunity and responsibility confront-

ing us, the torch of freedom may well flicker and fade."

Among the guests were wives of several Awards winners and those representing their organizations, including Mrs. Carl T. Rowan, Mrs. Marshall MacDuffie, Mrs. Ben Hibbs, Mrs. Ted Bergmann, Mrs. Edwin Emery, Mrs. Spencer Allen and Mrs. Clark Mollenhoff. Mrs. DeWitt Wallace also attended the dinner.



Ogden Reid

Other special guests were Mr. and Mrs. Paul Swenson, Minneapolis (Minn.) *Star & Tribune*; Sterling Graham, publisher, Wright Bryan, P. W. Porter, Anthony J. Disantis and Todd Simon, Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (City Editor James W. Collins accepted the Plain Dealer's award); Leon Ihle, publisher of the San Francisco *Call-Bulletin*, and two national officers, Robert U. Brown, president and editor of *Editor & Publisher* and chairman, Executive Council, and Mason R. Smith, editor and publisher of the *Gouverneur* (N. Y.) *Tribune Press* and vice president in charge of Professional Chapter Affairs.

LEON H. DURST, former public information officer, is a research specialist and special writer at Fourth Army Headquarters, Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas.



**THEY WERE THERE . . . .** Photos by Tommy Weber—SDX, NYC

## Awards Winners and Fellows



Kilgore (center) and Fellows Dabney, Cooper and Wallace



Dick Hyer, Mayor Robert Wagner, Leon Ihle, Bill Walsh



Robert Estabrook



Kilgore and Reuven Frank



Leslie Dodds



Ben Hibbs



Kilgore and Ted Bergmann



Calvin Alley



Kilgore, Dick Chapman and Spencer Allen



Ed Emery, Kilgore, Clark Mollenhoff and Carl Rowan

## Chapter Activities

**NORTHERN CALIFORNIA**—Turner Catledge, managing editor of the *New York Times*, was scheduled to be the main attraction at Northern California's Annual SDX Awards Dinner in May. Dick Hyer and Bill Walsh of the *San Francisco Call-Bulletin*, winners of the annual national SDX Award for Distinguished General Reporting, were guests of honor. Special guests were the managing editors of the metropolitan newspapers in the Bay Area. Three \$100 scholarships were also awarded to the outstanding members of the SDX Collegiate Chapters of the University of California, Stanford University and San Jose State College, plus certificates of honor to runners-up from each school.

**ST. LOUIS**—Two May sessions were planned by the St. Louis Professional Chapter. The first included an initiation of new members, with an invitation extended to Hodding Carter, editor of the *Delta Democrat-Times*, Greenville, Miss., to be the guest speaker. Co-hosting with the St. Louis Cardinals at the second meeting, the Chapter planned to entertain the visiting Associated Press editors of Missouri at a buffet supper, with free tickets for the night baseball game between the Cardinals and Cincinnati.

**TEXAS GULF COAST**—A. Pat Daniels, right, former president of the Texas Gulf Coast Chapter and immediate past



Patterson and Daniels

president of the Texas Association of SDX, was honored at the Texas Gulf Coast Chapter's April meeting. He was presented a certificate of esteem and appreciation for his service as president of each group. N. S. Patterson, left, made the presentation. The program for the meeting featured a Founders Day message and a talk by Joe Hegeman of New Orleans, public relations representative for Columbia Pictures Corporation. Hegeman was

in Houston in connection with the filming of Columbia's "The Houston Story."

**CHICAGO**—The April meeting of the Chicago Professional Chapter was held on the floor of the Midwest Stock Exchange where a panel of experts explained the workings of a stock exchange. Moderator for the panel was James E. Day, president of the exchange. Explaining the origination of a security was Rube Thorson, chairman of the board of the Exchange and managing partner of Paine, Weber, Jackson and Curtis, second largest brokerage firm in the country. Thomas Hart, regional director of the SEC, explained the government's role in regulating stocks and other securities, and the technical operation of the market was handled by Norman Fhreeing, a partner in Meyeroff and Company, and a floor broker and specialist. Phil Hampson, *Chicago Tribune* financial editor, commented on how corporations can best merchandise themselves through the news media.

**MEMPHIS**—Charles Campbell, director of British Information Services in the United States, visited the Memphis Professional Chapter at its April meeting on the yacht *Elbaroda*. Former managing editor of the *New Orleans Item*, Campbell, who has been in Washington since the beginning of World War II, recalled humorous newspaper experiences in the Crescent City. The Chapter voted to dedicate a historical plaque honoring the site of the old *Memphis Appeal*, which began a remarkable series of moves to avoid Federal troops in the War Between the States.



Alley, Campbell, Witmer and Stewart



**COLORADO**—(l. to r.) Bob Chick, University of Colorado senior and past president of the Undergraduate Chapter at the school, Charles Page, also a CU senior and former SDX past vice president of the Chapter, C. A. Stoddard, editor of the *Craig Empire Courier*, and George McWilliams, *Denver Post* rewrite man and reporter, discuss the newspaper profession during a SDX meeting at the Denver Press Club. Undergraduate chapter members from CU and Professional members attended the dinner meeting and panel discussion on opportunities and phases of journalism in the newspaper, radio, television and public relations fields. Stoddard and McWilliams, representing the weekly and daily newspaper fields respectively, combined forces with Harvey Kadish, *INS* bureau chief in Denver, Malcolm Grover of Braun & Co. public relations service, and Gene Amole of Station KMYR, on a panel which was moderated by John Jameson, *AP* bureau chief in Denver and president of the Colorado Professional Chapter.

**DETROIT**—Members of the Detroit Professional Chapter planned to make a trip to Ann Arbor where they were scheduled to be guests of the University of Michigan Chapter for the May meeting. Ed Lamb, Toledo (Ohio) publisher, was to be the guest speaker. The April meeting featured a discussion of the Guaranteed Annual Wage, with Ralph Showalter, international representative of the UAW-CIO, and Edward L. Cushman, director of Industrial Relations of the American Motors Corporation, providing the argument.

**TEXAS ASSOCIATION**—During the recent convention in Dallas, it was voted that the 1955 SDX Historical Plaque be established in commemoration of the *Telegraph* and *Texas Register*, the most important newspaper of the period of the Texas Republic. The plaque will be set up in Houston with appropriate ceremony next October. Members of the committee are DeWitt Reddick, Austin, Chairman; Vern Sanford, Austin; L. A. Wilke, Austin; Claude Douglas, Fort Worth; Col. William Ruggles, Dallas, and Dr. Joe Frantz, Austin.

**BUCKEYE**—Loris Troyer, editor of the *Kent Record and Courier Tribune* was elected president of the Buckeye Professional Chapter at the May meeting. Herbert Maxson, PR director of B. F. Goodrich, is the new vice president, and secretary and treasurer are William Fisher, director of the News Bureau, Kent State University, and Mort Leggett, *Beacon Journal* State Desk, respectively. The evening's speaker was Brigadier General A. H. Luehman, formerly Deputy Director of Public Information at Air Force Headquarters, Washington, D. C. Gen. Luehman discussed Air Force recruiting and personnel problems as they are related to a sound public information program.

**KANSAS CITY**—Robert M. Feemster, chairman of the Executive Committee, the *Wall Street Journal*, and owner and president of the Alexandria (Ind.) *Daily Times-Tribune*, was the scheduled speaker at the April meeting. Because of his stature in the field of finance, local business men and *Journal* subscribers were invited to join the Chapter. The March meeting, featuring Milton Caniff, was one of the Chapter's largest gatherings. Three scholarships were awarded to Undergraduates Jerry W. Friedheim, Missouri; Ronald E. Grandon, Kansas, and Lee Ruggels, Kansas State. A. E. (Cap) Garvin, of the Raytown metropolitan area, made the presentations.

**NORTH DAKOTA**—New officers elected at the annual North Dakota Press Association Convention in April were as follows: F. W. Denison, *Towner County Record Herald*, Cando, president; John Paulson, *Fargo Forum*, vice president, and Alvin E. Austin, University of North Dakota, secretary-treasurer. Paulson was elected the Chapter's official delegate to the National Convention, and Austin will serve as alternate.

## Personals

### About Members

JOE POLLACK, former sports editor of the Columbia (Mo.) *Missourian*, has joined the sports staff of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*.

NORMAN SHAVIN, a member of the Louisville *Times*' city staff for nearly five years, has been named feature and Sunday editor of the Jackson (Miss.) *State Times*, a new daily afternoon and Sunday newspaper.

LEMUEL PETERSEN has accepted the position of Director of Financial Development, National Conference of Christians and Jews, Chicago.

ANDERSON BROWN has been promoted to assistant news editor of the Mobile (Ala.) *Register*.

LT. LOUIS A. FREIZER is on military leave from the United Press and is serving as an Army public information officer at Mannheim, Germany.

G. CLAUDE VILLARREAL has been chosen by the U. S. Information Agency as a junior officer trainee and was recently sworn in at the Agency's headquarters in Washington, D. C. He has been assigned to the Information Agency's post in São Paulo, Brazil.

Another SDX member to enroll at the American Institute for Foreign Trade at Thunderbird Field, Phoenix, Ariz., is ROBERT L. MORRIS. Specializing in South America, Morris is taking the school's intensive training course in preparation for a career in American business or government abroad.

MARTIN W. CUNNINGHAM was appointed to fill a vacancy existing on the Professional Staff of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, Washington, D. C. For the past year, Cunningham has been employed with the Armed Services Technical Information Agency.

LT. JACK T. PARKER has been named assistant public information officer of the 4th Infantry Division at Fort Benning, Ga. He was president of the Indiana University chapter as an undergraduate and worked for one year after graduation as city editor of the Ironton (Ohio) *Courier*.

HOWARD G. HASS, former farm director for Radio Station WKAR, Michigan State College, has been named director of agricultural public relations for Fairall and Company, Des Moines.

JUSTIN D. BOWERSOCK, aviation writer for the Kansas City *Star*, received the Strebis-Dobben award as the writer, who in 1954, contributed the most to a public understanding of commercial aviation.

SCOUT HARRISON has taken an assignment with the public information section of the State Department and has left for a two-year stint in Australia and the Far East.

WILLIAM E. CHAMBAULT JR. has been assigned to the Psychological Warfare School at Fort Bragg, N. C. after recently completing his basic training at Fort Dix, N. J. Chambaault is on leave-of-absence from the Otis Elevator Company, New York, where he was assistant editor of the company's international publication, the *Otis Bulletin*.

CECIL PASKIEWITZ is an editor for Convair's national defense program in San Diego. He edits secret film and scripts for the company, a division of General Dynamics.

JAY KAY KLEIN is the assistant editor of the *Journal of the American Water Works Association*, New York City.

## Obituaries

KENNETH H. CLARK (UKn-), an Associated Press editor and a charter member of the Greater Kansas City Professional Chapter, died Dec. 18, 1954.

ANDREW R. BOONE (StU-'23) died Jan. 12, 1955. He was western editor for *Popular Science* magazine.

ROBERT D. BUDLONG (Grn-'22), Feb. 13, 1955.

OWEN S. COWLING (UWn-'23), Jan. 24, 1955.

WALTER W. WHIPPLE (Knx-Pr-'20), April 18, 1954.

HARRY JOSEPH HOULE (Mon-'24), Jan. 12, 1955.

KEN L. WOODS (Ida-Pr-'50), Feb. 16, 1955.

CLYDE K. BEALE (Fla-Pr-'42), Feb. 1, 1955.

RUSSELL J. NEWLAND (SF-Pr-'47), Jan. 6, 1955.

ROY C. MOYSTON (Vir-'13), Nov. 15, 1954.

WILLIAM C. EGGERT (But-'41).

Col. ROBERT RUTHERFORD McCORMICK (NU-Pr-'46), 74, editor and publisher of the *Chicago Tribune*, died April 1, 1955.

JOSEPH PULITZER JR. (NALH-'25), 70, editor and publisher of the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, died March 31, 1955.

LUCIEN STOKES SANDERS JR. (LSU-'44), 33, died suddenly of an internal hemorrhage March 29, 1955. He was associated with his father in the publication of the *Kosciusko* (Miss.) *Star-Herald*.

DAVID HEENAN JR. (Mo-'20), managing editor of the *Aberdeen* (Wash.) *World*, died Jan. 9, 1955.

MORTON W. RENN (But-'31) died Feb. 14, 1955. He was employed in the accounting department of Goodwill Industries, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.

JOHN L. HAGUE (OhS-'35) was killed in an airplane crash Jan. 12, 1955. He was employed by Schenley Distillers, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio.

FRED A. MILLER (Ind-Pr-'54), publisher of the *South Bend* (Ind.) *Tribune*, died December, 1954.

NOBLE C. BUTLER (Ind-'22) died Feb. 13, 1955.

THEODORE KAPLYSH (OhU-Grad) died Feb. 26, 1955.

MERRILL V. REED (Neb-'14) died Dec. 23, 1954.

J. GLENN BABB JR. (Mo-Pr-'19) was killed in an automobile accident, 1952.

ALFRED R. ROHLFING (Ill-'14) died Jan. 16, 1955.

ANDREW R. BOONE (StU-'23) died Jan. 15, 1955.

JAMES F. VAN VECKTEN (UPa-'14) died March 16, 1955.

WILL S. HENSON (SMU-Pr-'39) died Dec. 9, 1954.

S. D. FOX (Pur-Pr-'38).

## Sigma Delta Chi NEWS

Managing Editor.....Nola Murchison

Chapter activities, personals and other Fraternity news should be sent to National Headquarters, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Ill. Members should be identified by listing their chapter and initiation or graduation date.

June

No. 35

## Personals

### About Members

RICHARD K. KING was called to active duty with the United States Air Force as a second lieutenant following his graduation from Butler University. He is now information services officer with the Indianapolis Air Reserve Center.

PRC. DONALD W. SEGRAVES is a member of the public information office at Camp Gordon, Ga., following his graduation from the Army Information School, Fort Slocum, N. Y.

WILLIAM BOYKIN resigned as news editor of the *Capitol Hill Beacon*, Oklahoma City, and is now an assistant in the central office of the Oklahoma Press association. FRED G. TURNER succeeded him at *Capitol Hill*.

ROSS STRADER, former University of Oklahoma journalism instructor, became supervisor of student publications at Texas A & M College, College Station, Tex.

EDWARD ADOLPHE, recently of the public relations staff of Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, joined Rittenhouse & Company of Houston as vice president of the newly organized public relations department.

BERNARD E. URY has joined the Chicago public relations firm of Cox & Cox as an account executive. Ury was formerly assistant editorial director and account executive at Harshe-Rothman, Inc.

GORDON M. QUARNSTROM was appointed to the staff of the Public and Industry Relations Department of Allstate Insurance Company, Skokie, Ill. Quarnstrom will serve as director of the public relations division.

STAN CRESSEY has joined the sales staff of *Food Processing* magazine, a Putnam Publishing Company publication. He will represent *Food Processing* on the East Coast, with headquarters in New York. Cressey was formerly an account executive with Caldwell, Larkin & Co., Indianapolis.

JIM KYIE is oil editor, chief photographer, city beat man and general assignment reporter for the *Daily Ardmoreite*, Ardmore, Okla.

CPL. MARC RAIZMAN, is now serving at the public information office, United States Forces in Austria Support Command, located in Leghorn, Italy. In addition to his duties, he also acts as interpreter.

LT. EDWARD P. BURKE is participating in "Exercise Hall Storm," a maneuver testing combat efficiency in winter conditions, at Camp Hale, Colo.

STEVE LANDRIGAN is now editor of *Dallas* magazine and director of publicity for the Dallas Chamber of Commerce. HORACE AINSWORTH was elevated to head of the Dallas Retail Merchants Association.

ELMER E. WHITE is the new secretary-manager of the Michigan Press Association, succeeding GENE ALLEMAN, who retired. White was Alleman's assistant for two years before being appointed manager.

LARRY MERCHANT (formerly Larry Kaufman) has joined the sports desk of the *Associated Press*, New York. He wrote sports for the Paris edition of *Stars and Stripes* in 1953 while serving overseas.

JAMES J. MONROE has joined the Oklahoma City bureau of the *Associated Press*. He was formerly an *Oklahoman* staffer.





Anaconda Aluminum Company Reduction Plant at Columbia Falls, Montana. This plant... scheduled to begin production by July 1st... will supply aluminum needs of Anaconda Wire & Cable Company, The American Brass Company and independent fabricators.

# Anaconda

*is making news in*

# Aluminum

The newest news about aluminum can be set down in a single sentence:

**Anaconda is entering the aluminum business from alumina to market—is intent on giving American industry the same high-quality products in the field of aluminum as it has done traditionally with copper, brass and bronze.**

Illustrated above is the Anaconda Aluminum Company's reduction plant under construction at Columbia Falls, Montana. It is of the most modern design, incorporates the most advanced production techniques, and will have an annual capacity of 120,000,000 pounds of aluminum per year. It is scheduled to begin production July 1st, and will supply metal not only to Anaconda's own fabricating plants, but to others as well.

Meanwhile, at near-by Great Falls, Montana, a new and completely automatic rod-rolling mill—the most up-to-date in the country—will be supplying rod to Anaconda Wire & Cable Company's wire drawing and cable stranding mills.

Across the country at Terre Haute, Indiana, another Anaconda subsidiary, The American Brass Company, is building an integrated fabricating plant which will process aluminum and its alloys into sheet, rod, seamless tube, and extrusions for a host of industrial uses.

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## ANACONDA

The American Brass Company  
Anaconda Wire & Cable Company  
Andes Copper Mining Company  
Chile Copper Company  
Greene Cananea Copper Company  
Anaconda Aluminum Company  
Anaconda Sales Company  
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